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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1874. NO. 214.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—
NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.
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RST EDITION.

LIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1874.

SENATE.

COTT, from the Committee on Claims, ed adversely on the bill to provide for ttlement of claims of loyal persons the United States accruing during the on and for other purposes. Indefinitely ved. This bill was introduced by Mr. nd proposed to confer jurisdiction on urt of Claims to determine the claims of izens who remained loyal or took the scribed by the President's proclama- December 8, 1863, and further proposed lish the Board of Southern Claims Com- n. He also reported unfavorably on the solution directing the Commissioners ims to send to Congress without delay decided priority April 1, 1874, and it was itely postponed.

WRIGHT, from the Committee of Con- e upon the bill to facilitate the suppres- f distilled spirits, and amendatory of relation thereto, reported a substitute e bill, which was said over till to-mor-

morning hour having expired, Mr. FRE- HUYSEN moved that the Senate take up vil Rights bill.

ERS, STOCKTON, SALISBURY and Mc- RY objected, and asked that the consid- on of the bill be postponed until the re- of Messrs. Stevenson, Bayard and s, who were necessarily absent and who ed to speak upon it. Upon a division a rity voted to take up the bill.

SALISBURY called for the yeas and and said he desired to put on record Senators who favored the consideration measure when Senators who desired to upon it were absent. He thought the mon usage in the Senate, which fixed up rder of business in caucus, should have respect for the minority and not refuse tend the courtesy to absent Senators of ing them to express their views.

HAMLIN said he was very glad to have portunity to record his vote in favor of g up a bill which had been discussed to reat extent year in and year out.

motion to take up the bill was agreed ens 27, nays 19.

FLAGLER addressed the Senate in of the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

FRYE also spoke in favor of the bill. gued that it was the duty of Congress to guard that every right of citizenship ld be secured to the black man. He ght the bill was justified in providing severe penalties that if would be obeyed. bill did not necessarily lead to mixed ols. Where colored people are numerous gh they will prefer to have schools of own, and are not prohibited from doing by the bill; but in villages it ld be impracticable to have separate ols. The colored race constituted one- th part of the population of this country. the two races must live together in har- The whole argument against this bill s and ended in prejudice. Why should it t in this country, and not in Europe? In clusion, he argued that the passage of the would do much to annihilate that preju- as people would then associate with- es to obeying the law and free themselves s prejudices.

CHANDLER said he knew the bill was to , though not because of its merits. He did believe that one-third of the Senate, if left ramselled by outside pressure, would vote the bill. There were 50,000 colored voters he United States, and their demands had e power in this chamber than the constitu- of the United States intended. If the fate of measure depended upon its own merits, it ild require very little ability to show that honld not pass. He argued at some length to the constitutional powers of Congress, said the bill did not propose to deal with ties, but it dealt with individuals, but t States could provide punishment to ere civil rights, and the Federal govern- ot by this bill could seize the citizen and ish him a second time. In the State of isiana, for instance, every offense mention- in this bill was punishable by State law, it was proposed to have a second punish- nt by the strong arm of the Federal power. effect would be to break down the common ool system, and both white and colored ldren would go without education.

he resolution of the House, providing for an ournment *sine die*, June 22d, was received l agreed to.

leasrs. Sargent, Morrill, of Maine, and vis, were appointed a Conference Com- ee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

ending discussion on the Civil Rights bill, Senate went into Executive session and an adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES asked to have the Senate reso- tion for final adjournment taken up and osed.

Mr. KASSON said he must object until some sposition had been made of bills affecting estern interest.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to go to the Speak- 's table and take up the resolution.

The SPEAKER said the whole resolution it- If was a privileged question.

The motion to go to the Speaker's table was jected to by Messrs. CESSNA, DUNNELL d others.

Mr. DAWES then offered, as a privileged estion, a resolution similar to that passed by e Senate.

Mr. COBURN moved to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. KASSON moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas 97, nays 136. The solution was then agreed to—yeas 143, nays

The House at half-past twelve went into committee of the Whole on the Postoffice propriation bill, Mr. RICHARDSON in the chair.

Mr. HOLMAN criticised the remarks of Mr. H. Roberts, at the afternoon session of yesterday, in regard to the merits of the Repub- can party in purifying itself, and compared hat claim with the strenuous effort made to- ay to shut off debate on the Postoffice Appro- riation bill. He called attention to the fact hat the aggregate amount appropriated by his bill exceeded the appropriation for the ame purpose last year by $3,223. He com- mented upon the system of straw bids for mail ontracts, and referred to the exorbitant rates harged by railroad companies for the trans- portation of mails. Congress should prescribe reasonable rates for this service.

Mr. WOOD commented on the large annual ncrease in expenditures of the Postoffice De- artment, and criticized the boast of his colleague (Mr. E. H. Roberts) yesterday as to he purification of the Republican party.

A discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. E. H. ROBERTS, RANDALL and WOOD, as to the position of the Democratic and Republican members regarding the law under which the Sanborn contracts were let.

Mr. TYNER, who had charge of the bill, declined to be drawn into a discussion of a sub- ject not relevant to the bill, but he proceeded to reply to some of the strictures made upon the bill by Messrs. Holman and Wood. He accounted for the annual increase in the ex- penditures in the Postoffice Department by stating that while that in- crease only averaged seven per cent. the increase of business averaged ten per cent. He denied that the compensation paid to rail- roads for carrying mail was too great; on the contrary, he showed, taking the Erie Railroad as the criterion, that the roads were carried at a less rate per pound than second and third class freights. This closed the general debate, and then the bill was formally considered by paragraphs.

Mr. E. R. HOAR moved an amendment pro- viding that postage on each copy of the Agri- cultural Report shall not exceed ten cents.

Mr. BANKS moved to amend the amend- ment by making the postage on the Agricultural Report one cent. Agreed to—94 to 46.

Mr. MILLS offered a substitute that all printed matter printed by order of either House of Congress shall be transported through the mails free of charge. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. MILLS then moved to amend Mr. Hoar's amendment by making the Agricultural Re- port free of postage.

After discussion, Mr. Mills amendment was adopted—100 to 68, when Mr. Hoar's proposi- tion as thus amended was agreed to.

The committee rose and Mr. O'Neill, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Pension Appropriation bill, containing about thirty million dollars.

Mr. FOSTER called up the report on the Sanborn contracts.

Mr. DAWES announced that he had received a letter from his colleague, General Butler, stating that he was ill in bed, that he desired to speak upon the system of monetics in con- nection with this report, and asking as a favor that the committee would consent to postpone discussion until to-morrow.

Mr. FOSTER said that if it were a matter personal to himself he would consent at once, but as it was a matter of great public interest, he proposed to take the sense of the House.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the postponement was agreed to.

Adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

General A. B. Dyer, United States Army, died in Washington yesterday.

Mr. Sartoris and bride will sail from New York in the steamer Baltic on Saturday.

The President has nominated John Pratt, to be United States Marshal for New Mexico.

The Connecticut Legislature in joint convention yesterday elected William W. Eaton United States Senator.

Over nine thousand dollars has been raised in New York for the relief of the sufferers by the Massachusetts flood.

Base Ball—At Chicago, Mutuals, of New York, 11; White Stockings, of Chicago, 10. At Philadelphia, Bostons 18, Athletics 7.

Minister Schenck, Judge Doolittle and ex-Senator Bayard sailed from New York for Liverpool yesterday in the Abyssinia.

The Presbyterian General Assembly convenes in St. Louis to-day. Some three hundred delegates have arrived, and as many more are expected.

A dispatch from Havana reports the capsizing of the shooner Phœnix off Ship Channel Keys. Out of seventeen passengers, five women and one man were drowned.

The following steamers arrived at New York yesterday: Ville de Paris, from Brest, Holsatia, from Hamburg; Russia, from Liverpool; Bolivia, from Glasgow, and Nevada, from Liverpool.

The forty-three Cincinnati crusaders were before Police Judge Marchant, yesterday who dismissed them with the admonition that if the offense should be repeated they would be liable to arrest and punishment.

The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church meets in Springfield, Mo., to-day. A train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, in which were 150 delegates, ran of the track fifty-nine miles west of St. Louis, but no one was injured, except Rev. A. M. Buchanan, of Missouri, and he not dangerously.

Senator Eaton was serenaded in New Haven last evening, and briefly responded. He said he should, as always heretofore, fight for the Constitution and State rights; for the honest administration of the laws; for the protection of the land not already seated by railroads; and against corruption. He was a hard money man. He would defend the honor of the State as he would that of his wife.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY DEMANDED.

PARIS, May 20.—It is rumored that a demand for the dissolution of the Assembly has been deposited by the Left and Extreme Right. The report flattens the Bourse.

NO BONAPARTIST IN THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, May 20.—The ministerial crisis continues. The only progress made to-day was an agreement between President MacMahon and the Right Center that no Bonapartist should be called to the Cabinet, which excludes Magnin.

NEW MINISTRY SAID TO HAVE BEEN SECURED.

LONDON, May 21.—The *Daily News'* special from Paris says a Cabinet has been formed. Its principal members are Goulard, De Cazes, Lavergne, Guivart and de Cesanne all 'of whom belong to the moderate section of the Right and Right Center. The object of the new government is to conciliate both Centers, in order to carry the Septennial Constitution through the Assembly.

England.

END OF FARM LABORERS' LOCK-OUT.

LONDON, May 20.—The protracted lock-out of farm laborers in Lincolnshire is ended by a settlement which will probably be adopted in other agricultural districts of England.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Steamships The Queen and Neckar, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 20.—Consols for money, 93⅜@ 93⅝; for account, 93⅝@93⅞. 5-20s, 1865, 107⅝; do. 1867, 106⅝; 10-40s, 104⅝; new 5s, 104⅝. New York Central, 88; Erie, 32¾; Erie preferred, 52. Tallow, 38s 6d@38s.

PARIS, May 20.—Rentes 60 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Cotton shade easier middling uplands 8⅝d; Orleans 8⅝d; sales 10,000 bales; American 3,700; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs firmer. Average California white wheat 12s 5d@12s 6d. Beef 93s. Lard 50s 6d.

ANTWERP, May 20.—Refined petroleum, 30½ francs.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Bishop Stevens on the Reformed Church Movement---Death of a Delegate.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—In the Protestant Episcopal Convention of this diocese to-day, Bishop Stevens, in his annual address, referred to the Reformed Episcopal Church. Among other things, he said the future of this sect very much depended on the course which shall be taken in reference to certain grave questions by the next General Convention. Should that body, representing our whole communion and looking to the interests of all its members deal legislating not for momentary issues, but for the future welfare of the church, modify some of the existing canons and legislate so as to discountenance such doctrines and practices now broached by the advanced or so-called Catholic party, which has so recently appeared amongst us, not only will all occasion for leaving our church be cut off, but the movement itself will have lost its leverage in the removal of those things from our liturgy which gave it origin and power.

At the afternoon session, an election was held for members of standing committees and deputies to the General Convention. The election resulted in the success of the Low Church element.

Rev. R. J. Bowen, a member of the convention, died to-day at his residence.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1874.

ARRIVAL OF SIXTY MENNONITES.

Sixty Mennonites arrived to-day from Russia, and left for Yankton, Dakota, this evening.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

At the session of the Social Science Association this afternoon, a lengthy paper by Willard C. Flagg, of Illinois, was read by the Secretary, on the farmers' movement in the West. After giving a history of the movement and its effect upon political parties, the paper concludes as follows: "The farmers' movement meant, primarily, an advancement in intelligence and ability of the tillers of the soil; secondly, an unusual feeling of oppression and distress, resulting from mischievous legislation of the country; and, finally, an effort to reform abuses, and secure a more logical conclusion the principles of our republican democracy. It was a large part of the universal struggle of emancipated manual workers of the world, and was as irrepressible as the progress of Democracy on the earth. It foreshadowed the time when the cunning of the hand would be directed by the brain of the worker. 'Equal and exact justice to all men;' 'All men are created equal;' 'Government derives its just power from the consent of the governed;' 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them;' these were all accepted principles, and must work out their logical results."

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Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

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Suicide in Wheeling—Body of Old Citizen Found in River.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

No Successor to Judge Milligan.

Business of Court of Claims Embarrassed by the Delay.

Revival of Railroad War in the District.

The Mormon Cannon to be Condemned.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SANBORN CONTRACT BILL.

Resolution of Censure of the Treasury Officials.

House Committee Amending the Senate Currency Bill.

Final Adjournment on the 22d of June.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1874.

The Vacancy in the Court of Claims.

The delay in the selection of a successor to the late Associate Justice Milligan, of the Court of Claims, occasions considerable embarrassment in finishing up the work of the court, prior to adjournment for the summer months. The court consists of a chief justice and five associates. Of the latter, Milligan is dead, Peck is in Chicago and Nott is superannuated. This leaves but two members present and fit for duty. The active members of the court are anxious that an appointment should be made before the conclusion of this term.

Railroads in the District.

During the discussion of the bill to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to join its Washington and Western tracks outside of the city and to change the location of its depot, a disposition was manifested to set apart a certain portion of some reservation in the city to railroad purposes. There was some talk of compelling the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, controlled by the Pennsylvania, to change its present quarters, notwithstanding the fine new depot just being completed at a great cost.

Case of the Mormon Cannon.

The House Committee on Elections will to-morrow vote upon the questions referred to them relating to Cannon, the Delegate from Utah Territory. Cannon has declined to offer any evidence whatever as to his domestic relations, and denies the authority of the committee in the premises. While the committee has not definitely indicated its action, the impression is that an almost unanimous report will be made for the expulsion of Cannon on the ground that he is living in open violation of the United States. Whatever may be the course of the government in the future, this action will prevent, in any event, the return of an avowed polygamist to Congress.

Sanborn Contract Bill Postponed.

Mr. Foster, who has charge of the bill in relation to the Sanborn contracts, gave way in the House to-day upon the representation from General Butler that he was ill and desired to speak upon the question; but he stated to-day that he would have further delay bringing up the matter to-morrow, even though Gen. Butler should still be ill.

The Resolution of Censure.

Had General Butler been present to-day, the resolution adopted by the Committee on Ways and Means to censure Secretary Richardson, Assistant Secretary Sawyer and Solicitor Banfield, for their action in the Sanborn contracts, would have been offered, but it was well known that General Butler also desired to speak on that resolution. The resolution, it is understood, is agreed to in committee by a two-third vote, Messrs. Dawes and E. H. Roberts voting in the negative. Should the resolution be adopted, it is hardly probable that these gentlemen would retain their places.

No Increase of Taxation.

The Committee on Ways and Means decided to-day, by a vote of 8 to 2, that they would report no bill increasing taxation.

The Senate Currency Bill.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day had the Senate currency bill under consideration and made some material amendments to it. Many of the manual workers of the world, and was as irrepressible as the progress of Democracy on the earth. It foreshadowed the time when the cunning of the hand would be directed by the brain of the worker. 'Equal and exact justice to all men;' 'All men are created equal;' 'Government derives its just power from the consent of the governed;' 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them;' these were all accepted principles, and must work out their logical results."

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MILL RIVER.

Official Examination of the Ruins of the Reservoir---The Accident Inevitable and Expected---The Overseer in Danger of Lynching.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A dispatch from Northampton, Massachusetts, of yesterday, says that when the Legislative committee visited the reservoir, the breaking of which on Saturday last was attended with such terrible consequences, everybody descended to the gap, and a careful examination was made of the bottom, the walls, filling, and surroundings, the contractor, Mr. Bassett, taking a copy of the specifications contained in the original contract, under which the dam had been built. He called the attention of the members to what he termed evidence of their fulfilment and the consequent exoneration from blame of himself and those who acted for him. Col. Wilson, from Boston, the engineer who had constructed the Hartford reservoir twenty years ago, and who had accompanied the committee as an expert, remarked, "This dam was not built according to the specifications of that paper in your hand." The Colonel proceeded to point out that the specifications had called for the building of a foundation wall at least three feet below the bottom of the reservoir, whereas it was built only upon that bottom, between which and the wall the water was found to have passed easily, created a leak, and eventually spread the latter against the embankment proper. This wall was forty feet narrower than the contract specified it should have been. "In short," said Colonel Wilson, "the specifications have been entirely disregarded, and an accident was inevitable. The only wonder is that it did not occur before. The terrible neglect and gross ignorance displayed in the construction of the dam was criminal, and its recent evil consequences was murder." In talking of the event later, Col. Wilson said he could not regard it as an accident, because this dam could not hold any body of water in it, as the earth at the bottom, under the wall, was slowly but surely washed away daily.

Mr. O. G. Spellman, overseer of the reservoir, and formerly secretary and treasurer of the Association by which the dam was built, was protected in his house Monday night and last night by a large number of special police and military. On Monday evening an Irishman, formerly in the employ of Spellman, informed him that the Irishmen and Canadians had determined to avenge the loss of their homes and families by lynching him during the night. He felt a need of the police and military.

GOVERNOR MOSES.

The Report of His Arrest Incorrect--He Procures a Warrant for the Sheriff--Troops Disbanded.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 20.—The statement that Governor Moses last night submitted to arrest, turns out to be incorrect. He had concluded not to yield and had sent word to the officer empowered to make the arrest, but at the last moment changed his mind and again refuse to be arrested. This morning he obtained a warrant for the arrest of the Orangeburg sheriff on a charge of attempting illegally to overthrow the Government, but the sheriff had left Columbia. In Orangeburg this morning, the State Solicitor reported the Governor's resistance to arrest, and inquired what action the Court would take to enforce the authority. The Court replied that for the present it did not see its way clear to a successful fight with the State militia, and further action would be held under advisement.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 20.—All is quiet to-day. The militia are discharged this morning. Governor Moses was not arrested, but it is understood he will stand trial.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Financial Statement from the Commission ---No Creditable Celebration without Government Aid---The Responsibility with Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—At a meeting of the United States Centennial Commission this morning, a financial statement was made showing that the total appropriations to be $4,525,200; expended, $1,815,761, including work on grounds, $144,712; and estimate of total cost of building according to design, $8,750,000. The report of the Executive Committee to those in charge refusal of Congress to pass an appropriation for the Centennial, says: "Profoundly impressed with the responsibility resting upon the Commission and being conscious of having performed to the best of our ability the duty imposed on us by an act of Congress, we respectfully submit that without the government aid which has been requested, it will be impossible to render the celebration creditable to the nation and worthy of the occasion which is intended to commemorate. The responsibility, therefore, for the success of the Centennial International Exhibition now clearly rests with Congress."

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Lower Lake region, light rain, followed by clear and cool weather, northwest winds and rising barometer.

For the New England and the Middle States, cloudy and cool weather and rain will prevail, with southerly to variable winds and stationary to rising barometer, followed in the named district, and falling to rising barometer in New England. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally clear and warm weather, with southwest to northwest winds and stationary to rising barometer. For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, clear or fair weather, northeast to southeast winds, stationary to rising temperature and falling barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally fair weather, with variable winds, no decided change of temperature and rising, followed by falling barometer. The Lower Mississippi and Ohio rivers will fall slowly during the day.

Midnight Bulletin.

MAY 20, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ills.	29.90	68	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	29.90	56	N.	Clear.
Davenport	30.04	60	N. E.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	29.90	53	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.98	64	N. E.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.74	70	S.	Cloudy.
Lacrosse	30.10	58	N.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.90	61	S.	Clear.
Louisville	29.98	59	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis	29.95	75	S. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.92	70	S.	Clear.
Omaha	30.01	58	E.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.84	52	E.	Clearing.
Shreveport	29.95	80	S. W.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.92	64	N.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.02	58	N.	Fair.
Vicksburg	29.99	80	S.	Clear.
Yankton	30.04	60	E.	Fair.

FIRE RECORD.

Tennessee College Destroyed—Heroic Modesty of the Female Pupils.

NASHVILLE, May 20.—Neophagon College, situated at Cross Plains, Robertson county, Tenn., was totally destroyed by fire at one o'clock this morning. As there had been no fire about the building the previous day, it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is $10,000. It was with great difficulty that the young lady students could be induced to leave the burning building in their night clothing. Many of the male students rushed into their rooms and forced them out, thus saving their lives. The male students saved their trunks, while those of the females were lost. No insurance.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: Franklin Till, 407 South Seventh street, now prospecting for iron ore in Perry county, has met with marked success in developing five veins of iron ore, four of which are of the very best quality of hematite ore and the fifth of red oxide, a specimen of the latter having been sent to this city. Professor Hollenbush in analysing it found fifty-eight to seventy-one per cent. of sesqui oxide, strictly neutral, in the hematite ore, and that it will yield from thirty-eight to forty per cent. of iron when worked. These veins are from eight to fifteen feet wide and two to three feet under the surface. Their depth has not been ascertained. The red oxide ore, the Professor says, will yield at least forty-eight per cent. of iron. This vein is found four feet below the surface; at the depth of twelve feet becomes better in quality. It lies on the south side of Sandy Hollow Mountain. A railroad to these mines from Duncannon is being built. No one will sell ore leave unless the party purchasing agrees to locate there, and build furnaces in the respective neighborhoods where ore leases can be made.

It is proposed that all railroad conductors now in service be examined with a view to ascertain their qualifications for office; those who are incompetent undergoing dismissal, and all who are retained receiving pay comensurate with their degrees of service.

The condition of the atmosphere unquestionably affects the mental, as well as physical, condition of the human race. The taste of summer is producing a terrible effect upon the New York *Tribune*. It raves about things generally.

OHIO'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

Synopsis of the Most Important Changes.

The work of the Ohio Constitutional Convention has been completed, and forms a document containing some 17,000 words. This will be submitted to the popular vote for ratification or rejection on the 18th of August next. We give below a brief statement of the most important changes proposed to be made, which we find in the Cleveland *Herald*:

Important changes are made in the Legislative article. The elections are to be held biennially in the "even years," provision being made for the election of a special Legislature for one year in 1875. The time of election is to be the first Monday in November instead of the second Tuesday in October, as heretofore. No one interested in a contract with, or unadjusted claim against the State, is eligible to a membership of the General Assembly. The Governor is clothed with a qualified veto power, which may be over-ridden by a three-fifths vote in each House. Any increase of the salaries, fees or compensation of any officer during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed is prohibited. Regular Sessions of the General Assembly are to begin on the first Wednesday in January, instead of the first Monday. On the passage of appropriation bills or concurring in amendments thereto, a separate vote on each item, by yeas and nays, shall be had on demand of any member, and entered on the journal, and any item not receiving the requisite majority of the members elected is to be declared lost. It is further provided that "no provisions authorizing the expenditure or payment of money for any purpose not provided for by pre-existing law shall be included in any bill making appropriations for a purpose which shall have been so provided for; nor shall more than one class of compensation or claims be included in the same bill;" and that "every appropriation for the payment of such compensation or claim, included in an act making appropriations of a different class, shall be void." The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside on an impeachment trial of the Governor. The section regarding general laws has undergone a thorough alteration. It now reads:

SEC. 26. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation throughout the State. No act, or part of an act, except such as relates to public schools, public buildings, or public bridges shall be passed to take effect upon a vote of the people to be affected thereby, or upon the approval of any other authority than the General Assembly, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution; nor shall any act be passed conferring special powers or privileges upon any corporation, township, city, village or other municipality, not conferred upon all corporations, townships, villages and municipalities of the same general class.

The Executive article remains nearly unchanged except in the matter of succession. The General Assembly is required to provide by law for the succession in case of the death, resignation or disability of both Governor and Lieutenant Governor, declaring what officer shall act as Governor until the disability be removed, or a Governor elected and qualified; in the following succession: First the officer who is Governor, Lieutenant Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House. In the present Constitution it is provided that the Lieutenant Governor "shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided." In the amended Constitution it is provided that he shall "may vote when the Senate is equally divided, but not upon a bill in any stage thereof, nor upon a joint resolution requiring a vote of the majority of the members elected to the Senate, nor in any contested election of a member of the Senate, nor in the election of a Senator in Congress."

The Judicial article changes the District Courts to Circuit Courts, but makes no other changes in the organization of the Judiciary. The term of the five Supreme Court Judges is made ten years instead of five, and at the first election of said Judges no elector is permitted to vote more than five candidates, thus giving an application of the principle of minority representation by the "restricted vote." Provision is made for closing up the business on the docket when the change goes into effect. Through the Judicial districts, Judges are designated a "Commission" for that purpose. Seven Circuit Courts are provided for, the Sixth Circuit comprising the counties of Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Trumbull, Mahoning, Portage, Stark, Tuscarawas, Columbiana, Carroll, Belmont, Harrison, Guernsey and Monroe; and the Seventh Circuit, the counties of Cuyahoga, Lorain, Summit, Medina, Wayne, Holmes, Sandusky, Ottawa and Lucas. Each Circuit is to have three Judges, one residing in each of their respective districts, and the Circuit Courts have like jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and such appellate jurisdiction therein to that of the Supreme Court, as may be provided by law. The Courts of Common Pleas are to be inferior to the Circuit Courts. The full judicial apportionment has already been given in our columns.

The Elective Franchise article is changed by dropping out the word "white." The section providing that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, shall, by being stationed in any garrison or military or naval station within the State, be considered a resident of the State, has been dropped out, and two new sections have been added, declaring that no one shall be held to have gained or lost his residence as to elections by presence or absence in the service of the United States, or in the navigation of the high seas or waters of the United States, or by his presence or absence for any temporary purpose; the other provides that "every citizen of the United States, or of this State, and not in the regular army, may exercise the right of suffrage at such place and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law."

The Education article is changed simply by the addition of a section providing that women having such qualification as to age, citizenship, and residence as may be required for electors, shall be eligible to any office under the school laws, except that of State Commissioner of Common Schools.

The article on Legislative Apportionment and Representation has been changed in various ways. The only new feature introduced is that of minority representation by the "cumulative vote," the provisions for which are copied from those of Hamilton and Cuyahoga.

Three propositions are to be submitted to separate vote. The first provides for minority representation by "restricted vote" at all elections for Supreme Judges, Circuit Court Judges where three or more are to be chosen or elected, and where the section provides for the authorization by the Legislature of township, city or incorporated village and to a railroad company on the line of the road. The third is the alternative proposition on license or no license, or liquor traffic. If the new Constitution is adopted, such of these separate propositions as may also be adopted will be embodied in it; if the new Constitution fails, the separate propositions fail also, whether they receive a majority of votes or not.

The returns of the election are to be canvassed by the Secretary of State, in presence of the Governor, under the section now in force for election, and a proclamation declaring the result is to be issued by the Governor.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Sharpsville (Mercer county) *Advertiser* says: The Republican aspirants for Congressional honors are multiplying around us like flies. This week seven candidates were among the "dear people" at Mercer the first two days of the week presenting their claims. The following are said to be on the slate thus far: Wm. Waugh, J. G. White, S. H. Miller, and J. J. Spearman.

The Gettysburg *Compiler* says: The Democratic committee of Adams county have selected H. J. Stahle and A. F. White as Representative Delegates to the State Convention at Pittsburgh, and concurred in the choice, made by

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874.

A ST. LOUIS contemporary specially reminds the COMMERCIAL that the Democratic party is not dead. Well; we never said that it was. Still, it has one foot in the grave, and the other has no business out of it.

TO-DAY the young English civilian, SARTORIS, vanquishes the American soldier, GRANT, and robs him, by marriage, of his favorite child. Since 1805, when the grand-daughter of THOMAS JEFFERSON was led to the altar, and the old home of the Presidents saw the first marriage party, no similar event has taken place in the White House.

PRESIDENT GRANT is reported as being very much chafed and indignant at the idea of the Senate Finance bill being presented to him for his signature. This is folly. The United States is not Russia, and exhibitions of autocratic temper on the part of the Executive can only serve to strengthen the bill, and increase the probabilities of its passage over the threatened veto. There are other "obstinate" men in the country besides GRANT.

CONGRESSMAN BARNUM, the principal competitor of EATON for the Connecticut Democratic United States Senatorial nomination, asserts that the latter will make "the most satisfactory Senator Connecticut has had since the days of TOUCEY." The latter was a mere plastic tool of the Southern slavery-extensionists, and if Connecticut can derive any "satisfaction" from the contemplation of his miserable obsequiousness, so much the more shame for her.

THE Arkansas muddle left newspaper readers in great doubts as to which side was right, if either; but when it is taken into account that CLAYTON, DORSEY and MCCLURE helped to elect BAXTER, and then tried to oust him, it is hard to resist the inference that he must have refused to do some dirty work for them, and hence provoked their hostility. If so, the success of BAXTER, through the President's recognition, is matter for congratulation in more senses than one.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* admits, dolefully, that that city is not growing very rapidly. It says that the prospects of the building trade, there, "are not in the least encouraging to those who find their interest in its growth and prosperity. The number of new buildings to be constructed is much smaller than it has been for many years, while very many of those now in process of construction have been boarded up and work stopped upon them."

THE Louisville *Commercial* has donned a new dress, and presents an exceedingly bright and attractive appearance. It also abandons the quarto form for the folio. The *Commercial* is a thoroughly live journal, edited with marked ability in all its departments, and is untiring in its support of genuine Republican principles, and in its efforts for the advancement of the best interests, educational, material and moral, of the Commonwealth in which it is published. It merits unbounded success.

THE irreconcilable disagreements and jealousies existing between the New York *World*, the Chicago *Times*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the St. Louis *Republican*, and other leading exponents of the "principles" of the "harmonious" Democracy, irresistibly recall the bitter saying of the poet ROGERS, who, upon some one's telling him that two famous literary men of London were "like brothers," responded—"I knew they were by no means on good terms together, but I didn't think it was so bad as that."

THE New York *World* actually regards the recent terrible Massachusetts calamity as a sort of special visitation of Providence upon that State for its Republicanism! This sort of thing reminds us of the Ohio youngster who had an older brother, so renowned for mischief that every mysterious breakage in the house was instantly laid to his charge. One summer evening young hopeful, happening to see for the first time in his brief career, the moon in her first quarter, shouted out: "Papa! SAM has been and gone and broked a piece out of the moon!"

THE departure of the steamship "Faraday" from England with the Atlantic cable, is an event of considerable interest to the scientific and business world. Apart from the fact that she is the first vessel ever constructed expressly for cable-laying, and that shipbuilders, engineers and electricians are anxious to see how she will acquit herself, thousands of people on both sides of the water are anxious to learn whether the new line is to be really a competitor and cheapener in the telegraph business, or whether it is to be sold out and absorbed by the existing monopoly.

A statement of the customs receipts for the months of April and May, 1873 and 1874, respectively, has just been prepared by the Commissioner of Customs, which would seem to indicate a speedy return to the average revenues derived from this source before the panic of last fall. The tariff customs receipts for April, 1873, amounted to $14,781,526 28, and for the same month of the present year to $13,896,762 61, a deficit of $914,763 67; while the estimated receipts for the current month are $13,610,000 00, against $13,722,147 34 actual receipts for the corresponding month of last year, a difference of only $112,147 34. The estimate for the present month is considered low, and the improvement is very gratifying.

THEN and now. The old market house bell of Richmond, Virginia, that used to be rung in days of slavery at nine o'clock at night, to warn the colored folks in-doors, under penalty of thirty-nine lashes if one was found out, now calls the same people to worship in the Baptist church. "Missus," exclaimed a simple-hearted old Uncle TOM, one summer day during the existence of the peculiar institution, "you 'members dem dar watermillion seeds you guh me to plant?" "Yes, Uncle; what about them?" "Why, Missus, dey's all come up *citizens!*" (citrons.) "For Humanity sweeps onward"—and the auction-block, the slave-pen, the slave-hunt and the crack of the overseer's whip, are all, now, things of the fast-fading past!

IT HAS just been ascertained, from certain correspondence of MASON, SLIDELL, and other representatives of the Confederate archives purchased by the government some two years ago, that the British government proper was absolutely opposed to any countenance or recognition of the movement to dissolve the Union; that MASON tried in vain for over a year to get an audience with the then Premier of England for the purpose of presenting his case and demanding recognition of belligerent rights, and that he left London in disgust and repaired to Paris, where, as is known, himself and SLIDELL met with more encouragement, finding in the late Emperor NAPOLEON a warm sympathizer. These papers and documents are likely to prove of very great value in making up a faithful history of the rebellion.

BAD as things are in the Lower Mississippi Valley, in consequence of the recent devastating floods in that region, they are not, it now appears, half so dismal as was at first represented. The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 13th instant, in its financial review, says that men begin to think there is a great deal of exaggeration about the actual losses, and that there is a much better prospect for average crops than general reports indicate. Other Southern papers corroborate these opinions, which are especially valuable, as removing the apprehension that sugar, cotton, rice and tobacco would be short to an extent that would be seriously felt in the home and foreign markets for these important staples. As the season progresses, bringing with it a complete subsidence of the waters, the prospects will doubtless grow better and better.

THE New York papers of Tuesday publish detailed tabular exhibits showing the commerce between that port and foreign countries during the month of April and since the beginning of the calendar and fiscal years. The total foreign value of goods entered during last month was $46,764,927, against $37,179,426 during April, 1873, and $46,443,937 in 1872; for the four months ended April 30, the total importations amounted to $149,114,698, against $157,284,255 for the corresponding period of last year, and $159,547,844 in 1872; while during the past ten months of the current fiscal year the total amount of importations was $326,632,502, against $356,610,305 for the same time last year, and 342,576,120 in 1871-2. The exports to foreign countries during the past month were $25,768,301, against $29,470,608 during April, 1873, and $21,089,302 during the same month of 1872. The total exports for the four months ending with the last of April, amounted to $101,037,960, against $107,011, 234 for the corresponding period of last year, and $80,212,-117 in 1872; and the total amount during the past ten months of the fiscal year reached $282,635,861, while during the corresponding period of last year it footed up $272,-256,191, and in 1872 amounted to $212,127,-331.

CUMULATIVE VOTING

It is astonishing how long a foolish idea will continue its existence. Bray it in a mortar and pound it to pieces and still it will live and flourish. Minority voting and cumulative voting are notable instances of this. Argument has shown their fallacy, and experience their folly; yet we find the Ohio Constitutional Convention silly enough to incorporate one, or both in their amended Constitution, and to make them the basis of the first election under it. The subject of minority representation is, it is true, submitted to a separate vote; but if the new Constitution be adopted, it will still be incorporated in it, as applicable to Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties, even if the general proposition be voted down.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention was inoculated with the same madness, and although the sensible men in it succeeded in defeating its general application, the humbug crept into three provisions of the Constitution, whereby it is made applicable, as minority voting in the election of County Commissioners and Supreme Judges, and as cumulative voting in corporation elections.

An evidence of the practical working of cumulative voting, as thus authorized, was lately given in an election held for directors of a corporation in Lancaster county. There were seven directors to elect, and the holders of a majority of the stock, suspecting nothing of what was going on, gave one vote for each share of stock to the seven men agreed upon by themselves. The holders of a minority of the stock took the other track and "cumulated" their votes, casting seven votes for one director for each share of stock. By a judicious combination of their forces, they were enabled to give more votes for a majority of directors than either of the seven men had who were voted for by the majority stockholders. The minority thus captured the board and obtained control of the corporation!

To show how this matter was worked, let us suppose that there were 1,000 shares of stock, and that the majority held 600 of them. They voted these 600 shares by giving 600 votes each to A, B, C, D, E, F and G. The minority holding only 400 shares, divided as follows: The holders of 100 shares gave seven votes for each share to H, thus securing him 700 votes; the holder of another 100, did the same for I, giving him 700, also; and the holder of the other 200 did the same for K and L. Thus H, I, K, and L, representing only 400 shares, had 700 votes each, whilst the other seven representing 600 shares, had but 600 votes, and only three of them could be elected. The minority was thus, by this supreme blunder, rendered superior to the majority.

This is "cumulative" voting, and "minority" voting is no better. Cumulative voting makes 450 superior to 600, and minority voting makes the minority equal with the majority in cases where there are but two to elect. The whole thing is a reversal of the good old rule that majority should govern. It sets majorities at defiance, and leaves the way open to trickery, chicanery and fraud. It is the offspring of political dreamers whose dreams have run into nightmares; and if the people of Ohio are gifted with common sense they will reject it with a voice of thunder that will waken the dreamers from their troubled sleep.

LABORERS AND CAPITALISTS.

Things called by the same name are often very unlike, as everybody knows; but the truth has seldom been more strikingly illustrated than by the two labor movements which are just now agitating England. We allude to the strike of the agricultural laborers and to the strike of the coal miners. Each of these classes of laborers demands an increase of wages, and is seeking to gain its object by a suspension of work. Each movement is a strike, organized upon the principles of trades-unionism, and yet two movements differing more widely from each other in their impulse and in their claims upon the sympathy of mankind it is hardly possible to imagine. There is, perhaps, hardly any exaggeration in saying that the English farm laborers, at least since the emancipation of the Russian serfs, have been the most oppressed and degraded laborers in Christendom. Toiling from Monday morning to Saturday night, and sleeping in a miserable hut decorated with the name of a cottage, the able-bodied laborer receives thirteen shillings for his week's work; a few years ago he received only nine shillings. A man with a family more or less numerous, the wages do not suffice to provide either sufficient food or the clothing demanded by decency, and the only education most of them get is some meager instruction in the catechism, which enjoins contentment with one's lot in life and respect for superiors in station. The strikers ask for only a shilling more, and every humane man or woman in England, as elsewhere, not blinded by prejudice or besotted by the interest of caste, admits the justice of their claim. It is, of course, true that supply and demand regulate prices, and that labor, like other things, is worth only what it brings in the market. But Americans at least can hardly be found to maintain that, under a social system so artificial as that of England, gradually built up and constantly secured by legal enactments, often in contemptuous defiance of economical laws, even so unquestionable an economical law as the one referred to may be rigorously and always applied without wrong and oppression.

On the other hand, the British coal miners, of whom about seventy thousand are now on strike, were until lately among the best paid laborers in the world. An authority before us says, that working only four or five days in the week, they made better wages than skillful artisans and even artists. Many persons remember Professor GOLDWIN SMITH's eloquent rebuke of the polite people, who, a few years ago, found cause of anger and offense in the fact, that British coal miners were able to indulge in the luxury of champagne, to dress their wives in silk and give them frequent airings in carriages. However, foolishly, the miners did those things while the prices of coal and iron were high. But evil days have lately come, in which the employers of those luxurious miners, in consequence of the reduction of trade, find themselves unable to pay the usual wages. Their request for a slight reduction is met with refusal, and a general strike is the result.

These English labor movements may with much advantage be made the subject of reflection on this side of the water. Happily, in part as the result of our position in a new country and in part as the effect of our political institutions, we have no class of laborers corresponding in condition to the rural laborers either of England or of some portions of the European continent. We do not believe that we shall ever have such a class, even when this country shall be as thickly peopled from sea to sea as the old world. The conditions, political and social, essential to the generation of such a class, are wanting in the absence of laws of entail and primogeniture, and the tendencies of human nature which might lead to the permanent elevation of some at the cost of the degradation of others, will be continually counteracted and overcome by the operation of the democratic principle. Every man here has every opportunity and advantage he could desire to make the most of his time and his capability of work, and if favored with health he fails gradually to improve his temporal condition and prospects, the failure is for the most part his own fault. And yet, though intelligent laboring men as individuals generally admit with frankness the advantages they here enjoy, they often seem as a class to be as dissatisfied with their lot here as in Europe. The feeling referred to is not the natural discontent spoken of by the old satirist, which prompts the man of one occupation to covet or laud the occupation of another. The strange thing is that a laboring man with the opportunities and prospects of the American workman should think it needful or wise not only to maintain the warfare but to adopt the methods of warfare against capital into which the laborers of Europe have been forced in self defense after ages of oppression. In Europe, capitalists as a class are engaged in indissoluble league with the upholders of an entire system of conservatism, which includes actual society and government. The whole system must stand or fall together. In this country capitalists, though naturally like other men moved by considerations of self-interest, are the allies of no social or political league that either excludes the laborer or is antagonistic to his welfare. In other words, in Europe labor in fighting capital, often has to fight whole squadrons of vested interests at the same time; whereas in this country, even on the assumption that labor and capital have not the same interests, labor *versus* capital is simply one selfish interest arrayed against another.

The truth is, that foreigners, in coming to this country, bring with them notions concerning the relations of capital and labor which have really little, if any, application to American circumstances and conditions. Accustomed all their lives to look with suspicion on capitalists as hereditary enemies, and to fight the battles of their order, they change their sky but not their mind in crossing the sea. They renew the conflict on this side, and too often succeed in filling the minds of their American associates with their own fears and suspicions. Hence, in many places, relations of labor and capital which have no proper root or ground in the industrial conditions of the country, and which result in infinite evil not only to the combatants but to general industry and progress. Quite likely, indeed, the infection might have been introduced, without immigration; the mere reports of the struggle in Europe might have sufficed to transfer it to this country. It is, however, pretty safe to say that some features of the strife among us could not have originated without the presence of men fresh from the battle-field and still inflamed with its fiery passions and prejudices.

In the way of illustration we may refer to the recent conduct of the laborers at a great iron manufactory in the western part of this State. Though since last fall there has been no demand for the article made, the owners, all through the winter, kept their men at work five days in the week, at slightly reduced wages; partly, no doubt, because they hoped for an early change in the market and did not wish to scatter their working force, but partly, also, in mere human kindness of heart. Not only ten thousand workmen, but a large village and a neighborhood were thus sustained in comfort. When spring came, the workmen thus favored, under the instruction and exhortations of certain blatherskites who pretended to be their friends, concluded that the time had come for a return to former wages. They were falsely told and foolishly believed that there had been a revival of the iron trade, and that the benevolent owners were growing ever richer at their expense. They, therefore, demanded an increase of wages, and when their demand was refused, they struck work, thus in a moment depriving themselves of subsistence, and at the same time relieving their employers of the burden they had borne during many months.

In almost every section of the country where many men are employed together, developments take place, from time to time, which prove either how imperfectly workingmen comprehend the true relations of capital and labor in this country, or else how much they are led astray by passion and prejudice in dealing with them. Every disinterested looker-on perceives that the British miners, mentioned above, display ingratitude, as well as folly, in their strike. But in view of their circumstances, it is easy to understand their position. It is much less easy either to understand or sympathize with American workmen in their wild endeavors to evade or abrogate economical laws upon which the prosperity of all is dependent, and which, in this country, cannot be interfered with, without more or less disastrous consequences.

THE opposition to the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, in 1876, which is so marked in a large portion of the newspaper press throughout the country, is the only thing that could lead one to question the propriety of that celebration. The editors and Congressmen who oppose it, through jealousy of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, evidently feel no pride in their country or in its achievements. They have nothing to celebrate, and therefore no celebration is naught to them. The Declaration of Independence was nothing, in their sight, and the revolution which followed it a matter of no consequence. They take no pleasure in recalling the memory of those days, and 1876 will be to them no more than 1875 or 1877. We pity the smallness of soul out of which all this pettiness is begotten; and taking into account the fact that it is wide-spread and general, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that a nation capable of such a feeling is incapable and unworthy of the task of properly celebrating the work of the heroes of 1776. If the conclusion of the first hundred years of our independence is to be characterized by the prevalence of petty provincial jealousies and local animosities, we may as well give up the effort to celebrate the grand deeds and the largeness of soul of the patriots who were insensible to such belittling influences.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

La-mar! where's Toombs?

That Webb needs unraveling!

Brooks, although a member of the same church as Baxter, got into the wrong pew.

Questions affecting the disposal of the Geneva award are now perplexing Congress.

Advertisements on eggs are the latest innovation. They hatch profit for the advertisers.

There are about forty candidates for little Tipton's place in the Senate from Nebraska.

At length the dove has fully succeeded in building her nest in the cannon's mouth, in Arkansas.

Texas papers are enthusiastic over a large prospective emigration from Kentucky and Virginia this spring.

The reports from nearly all the States are sufficiently hopeful to enable us to expect a bountiful harvest.

The new French Cabinet has not yet been constructed. The difficulty is in getting the several pieces to fit.

Massachusetts was happy prematurely. Butler announces that he has not abandoned his fight for the Governorship.

Senator Brownlow's friends read the New York *Herald* to him every day, and his mind is said to be gradually failing.

The various watering-place hotels are opening for the season, and the gentlemanly clerk is again getting his "cheek" out of winter-quarters.

According to the Western papers, the melancholy chirp of the pestiferous potato bug is heard in every man's potato patch in that part of the country.

Americans who went to Greece for a sunny winter, complain of greater suffering from cold than they ever endured at home in the Northern States.

"Coward and poltroon" is what the Mississippi member called the Georgia bully, and as soon as the latter heard his name mentioned, he silently stole away.

Horatio Seymour entirely comprehends the nature of the public judgment entered against him in 1868. He insists that he must be left to the undisturbed enjoyment of private life.

Conceding that the Civil Rights bill will become a law, the Alabama Bourbons propose to "protect" their children by uniting in a movement for the abolition of the public school system.

During the last ten months ending April 30, there was coined at the United States mint, of gold, $46,214,049; silver trade dollars, $2,625,900; subsidiary silver coins, $2,051,914; total, $50,891,854.

Send that Cannon off. All through Utah, if he should be allowed to remain in Congress, it will be heralded a victory by Brigham Young and his satellites in favor of their degrading doctrines.

An Important Case.

Vankirk vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Snyder county. Judgment reversed and a *venire facias de novo* awarded.

The Sunbury *American* publishes the following in reference to this suit: This was an action brought to recover damages by Joseph Vankirk, of Northumberland. Mr. Vankirk had bought a ticket at Northumberland for Williamsport, and went as far as Milton and returned. Afterwards he inquired of the ticket agent whether the ticket would still be good between Milton and Williamsport, and was advised that it was good. He subsequently started for Williamsport and bought a ticket to Milton, and after that place tendered the first ticket to the conductor, who told him that he could not ride on that ticket. Mr. Vankirk then offered to pay if his ticket was returned him, which the conductor refused to do, and ejected Mr. Vankirk from the cars at a desolate point during a heavy rain storm. Mr. Vankirk walked to the nearest station, where he was detained for some hours, and, besides it being injurious to his health, he being an aged person, it also involved a loss of business to him. The court below decided that he was not entitled to recover. The Supreme Court has, however, reversed that decision, and the case will again come before the court below.

NELLIE GRANT'S MARRIAGE.

The Certificate.

The certificate of the marriage of Nellie Grant is engrossed upon parchment, in connection with five other documents. On the upper left-hand corner of the sheet is a copy of the license, written in a plain, bold hand, and empowers any minister of the Gospel to marry Algernon Sartoris to Nellie Grant. Below this is the clergyman's certificate that he has married them. On the upper right hand corner the clerk of the court certifies that he gave the license. Below this the judge of the court identifies the clerk. Still lower the Chief Justice identifies the judge, and last, the Secretary of State certifies to the existence and official character of the Chief Justice. Thus in all there are not less than six certificates engrossed upon the sheet. This document was rendered necessary by the law of primogeniture of England, and will be deposited in the archives of the court in the parish in which the happy couple reside. They had determined to live in this country, but the death of Sartoris' elder brother and the consequent entailment of a large property, renders his presence across the water necessary.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Gladstone, having no longer the cares of an empire on his shoulders, and being probably tired of the classics, intends to employ his leisure hours by studying medicine.

A son of ex-President Tyler contradicts the current report that there has been a controversy between the children and the widow of the ex-President about the disposition of the latter's property.

It is said of John Doyle, the New York policeman who shot his sweetheart, and has since been sentenced for life to the State prison, that only a few weeks before he saved three children from perishing in a burning building. "So short a step is it from heroism to crime."

The June number of *Harper's Monthly* gives this characteristic anecdote of Sumner: "In the midst of a very warm discussion upon a point of public policy a friend said to Mr. Sumner, 'The difficulty is that you don't seem to see that we who take the other view are quite as honest as you.' 'There is no other view,' thundered he in reply."

Now comes the startling intelligence from the West End of London that the daughter of an English Lord has eloped with a young American. England would only offer sufficient inducements to young Americans, she could get rid of her titled young ladies in short order. There is a growing hankering on this side of the ocean for nobility, no matter how dirty, dilapidated or attenuated.

The New York *Tribune* denies, apparently on authority, the unpleasant scandals about General Fremont, and adds: "The better opinion of those who are informed in regard to the affairs in question is that General Fremont has incurred no stain to his honor in the unfortunate transaction where he has been the chief loser, and that in the painful disputes which have arisen between him and Baron Boileau, General Fremont has been silent only through excess of generous magnanimity."

A touching instance of fidelity to duty, in the late appalling Massachusetts catastrophe, was exemplified in the instance of Mr. Ralph Isham, a young man employed as keeper at a factory in Lowell. When all had sought safety in flight from the approaching flood, he remained and began to gather up all of the most valuable books and papers of the house, and was on the point of leaving, when the water struck the edifice, completely turning it over, and burying Mr. Isham at the bottom of the river, with the great mass of debris upon him.

Put the System in Fighting Tune.

The great object in cases of indigestion and its accompanying derangements of the liver, bowels and nerves, is to put the stomach in a healthy condition to dissolve, readily and without the food submitted to its action. This is accomplished, and much more than this, by the daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A dose should be taken before every meal. The good effects will soon be apparent. The loss of flesh, strength and energy which usually occures in dyspepsia will be arrested. The determination of bile to the skin will cease, and that cathartic fluid will pass into the bowels and assist in keeping them free. Every function connected with or dependent upon the stomach will be toned and renovated. The kidneys, the sifters of the system, will be beneficially influenced, as well as the liver, the alimentary canal and the pores. In short, the whole organization will be put in fighting trim necessary to resist the first assault of disease. If the medicine is taken regularly and persistently, this result will inevitably follow.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
INCORPORATED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compound, on all sums of $5 and upwards, on the 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. ROSENBAUM, Jr., is duly authorized to act.
Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ziegler.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
BELFAST GINGER ALE
BELFAST GINGER ALE.
Ginger Ale, a Summer Drink, the best, mildest and most effectual remedy known for any
Disorder of the
STOMACH OR BOWELS.
BELFAST GINGER ALE.
Ten Gross just received of the Belfast Ginger Ale.
Genuine only to be had at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.
FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District.
FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR STATE SENATE, FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—
MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
Subject to decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY—
WM. C. SMYTHE,
Subject to the decision of the Republicans of Allegheny City.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—
E. A. MONTOOTH,
Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—
JOHN S. ROBB,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

A POINTED ADDRESS.
Convinced that the system of long credits and extravagant prices (a feature inseparable from the old credit and loss system) was not sound, safe, or satisfactory to either customer or merchant, we have wholly discarded it, and inaugurated a reform which invites and, we believe, merits public confidence.
The Foundation Principle,
READY MONEY.
The goods bought and sold for Ready Money.
The very smallest rate of profit charged.
The lowest price marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation allowed.
The customer free from payments of extra profits, necessary to credit business to cover losses.
Any article not approved is immediately exchanged, altered, or another made, and if these endeavors fail, or customer prefers, the money returned in full.
Orders from the city and country executed on this basis.
INSPECTION AND TRIAL SOLICITED ON THIS RECONSTRUCTED PLAN.
Patterns sent post free. Requests should give outline of kind and price preferred.
Our Stock is the largest in the city, both in Men's and Boys' Departments, as well as in piece goods for order work.
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.
The One-Price, Ready Money
CLOTHING HOUSE
818 & 820 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
A. D. McKEE,
59 Market Street.
New Dress Goods.
Black Silks,
Mohairs,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres,
Velours,
Pongees,
Japanese Cloths.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
New Dress Goods,
NOW IN STOCK.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
UNDERWEAR!
White, Orr & Co.
HAVE OPENED A FULL LINE OF GENTS', LADIES', MISSES' AND BOYS' GAUZE MERINO VESTS.
Ladies' and Misses' Brown and White HALBRIGGAN HOSE.
WHITE COTTON HOSE.
FANCY STRIPED HOSE, English and French.
Gents' Brown and Fancy STRIPED HALF HOSE.
CHOSSON KID GLOVES.
1, 2 and 3 Buttons, all shades.
LISLE THREAD AND COTTON GLOVES.
1, 2 and 3 Buttons.
Gents' Hemmed and Hemmed Stitched LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, our own importation.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.
MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS,
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

DISSOLUTION.
Dissolution of Copartnership.
By virtue of the right contained in the article of agreement between CHAS. R. WRAY and CASPAR BRAUN, trading as
BRAUN & WRAY,
CHAS. R. WRAY has this day dissolved the Copartnership.
CHAS. R. WRAY will continue the Business of Manufacturing and Selling FURNITURE, OFFICE FIXTURES, CARVINGS, ETC., at the same place, and will alone collect the moneys and assets of the late firm, and pay the debts thereof.
CHAS. R. WRAY.
Pittsburgh, May 18, 1874.
NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, property SAMUEL FRENCH, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of
FRENCH & QUAY,
Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly attested, for settlement; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.
M. S. QUAY.
JOSEPH R. HARBAUGH, Attorney.

SUMMER RESORTS.
Summer Resort.
"BELMONT"
Will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place.
Apply to or address
T. W. SHOEMAKER,
EBENSBURG, PA.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
Just the Thing for Summer Suits.
A FULL LINE AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
96 WYLIE AVE.
C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest
Spring Styles of Goods
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequaled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; French Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $33. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

EDUCATIONAL.
EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,
64 Mount Vernon Place,
BALTIMORE, Md.
THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will Reopen
On Thursday, 17th of September.
For Circulars apply to or address
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBORE,
PRINCIPAL.
TTHS

NOTICE!
All persons paying their State and County Taxes between now and the first day of July, will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.
SAM'L. KILGORE,
COUNTY TREASURER.
JAMES AINSLIE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Open and Top Buggies,
DOCTORS' PHAETONS,
BUCK WAGONS, &c.,
No. 89 Third Avenue.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING
Mrs. HINELY & CO.'S
LADIES' AND GENT'S
Dining Rooms and Ice Cream Saloon,
No. 16 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Meals at all hours. Boarding by the Day, Meal or Week. Meals sent to offices.

DRY GOODS.
NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

LUMBER &C.
J. H. MORRISON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
SAWED LUMBER,
BOXES, FLOORING, PAILINGS, LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
No. 386 River Avenue,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of
Dry Pine and Hemlock
JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND CHESTNUT
PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS, PICKETS, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
OFFICE AND YARDS:
Twenty-ninth and Liberty Sts.

PROPOSALS.
Notice to Contractors.
WYLIE AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.
SEALED PROPOSALS
FOR THE
Paving and Laying Crossings on Wylie Avenue,
From Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue, will be received at the office of the Secretary, No. 77 Fourth Avenue, until SATURDAY, May 30, 1874, at 12 o'clock, M.
The contract will consist of about 15,700 square yards of Paving, and about 4,000 square feet of Crossings.
Bidders will specify clearly the kind and quality of the pavement they propose to lay, together with references to the various places where the same has been put down.
Bidders will accompany their proposals with bonds, as required by the city.
Blank forms and any information required can be had at the office of the Engineers, Wells & Johnston, Room 41, Municipal Hall.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city so to do.
WILLIS BOOTHE,
CHARLES JEREMY,
WM. HAGAN,
SAMUEL R. WAUGHTER,
JAMES CATPLAIN,
PETER CONNELLY,
Commissioners.
GEO. T. OLIVER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Second Avenue Improvement.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the Paving of the Second and Third sections of Second Avenue (from Market Street to Grant's Hill) will be received at the office of the Secretary, No. 70 Grant Street, up to Saturday, May 23d, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The contract will consist of about 65,000 square yards of Paving.
Bidders will specify clearly the kind and quality of the Pavement they propose to lay, together with references to the various places where the same has been put down.
Bidders will accompany their Proposals with bonds, as required by the city, in the sum of $100,000.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the City so to do.
W. J. LEWIS,
J. D. SCULLY,
M. K. MOORHEAD,
E. H. PALMER, Jr.,
PETER CONNELLY,
Commissioners.
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, May 11, 1874.
NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at this Office until the 21ST INST., inclusive, FOR PUBLISHING THE FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT FOR 1873.
Manuscript of the work can be seen at this office.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., May 11, 1874.
NOTICE TO BINDERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at this Office until the 21ST INST., inclusive, for Rebinding One Hundred and Seventy-three (173) Miscellaneous Dockets and Index Books of District Court and Court of Common Pleas.
Samples of the work required can be seen, and full information had regarding same on application at Prothonotary's Office.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.
NOTICE.
The citizens of Allegheny are notified to be economical in the use of water. Owing to an accident the new works will not be running for some time, and as the old machinery is not capable of supplying the city, if the water is wasted, the use of hose and running of fountains is prohibited. This order will be enforced, so that there will be a supply in case of fire, and the residents of the upper portion of the city may have a supply of water.
WM. PAUL, Jr.,
Superintendent of Water Works.

DRY GOODS.
ON WEDN
ESDAY, M
AY 20, '74.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal Stre
et, Allegheny.
NEW STOCK
OF
Dress Goods.
Shawls and Sacques,
Ladies' Made-Up Suits.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
Special attention is requested to our Stock of Black Mohair Alpacas, at prices from 25c per yard up to finest qualities, as they will be found to be fully one-third under usual prices. Notwithstanding the large quantities sold during the last few weeks, we are still well supplied.
New Grey Dress Goods,
In Mohairs, Pongees, Diagonals, Cashmeres, Poplins, &c.
At 25c, Extra Bargains in
Colored Alpacas;
Full Width, Choice Shades.
SILK MIXED DRESS GOODS,
Great Variety, all newest colors, at very low prices.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Most decided bargains in Heavy Black Silk.
New Striped and Plain Colored Silks, just opened.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Most Complete Assortment, all Qualities, at Lowest Prices.
CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS.
New and Choice Goods, Medium and Fine.
Walking Jackets, Sacques and Shawls,
Of all the Latest and Most Desirable Styles, at Low Prices.
Made-Up Suits for Ladies.
We are fully prepared to meet the great demand for these Goods, and will offer daily the most Complete Assortment of Styles and Materials, made up in best manner.
To Milliners and Dealers
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street,
WILL, DURING THIS WEEK, COMMENCE EXTENSIVE
STRAW AND MIL
Including All the Latest Novel
All other Departme
Stocked with Every
during the past week.
Close Cash Trade are Invited to
WHOLESA
LE ONLY!
CARPETS.
NEW STYLES
CARPETINGS!
NOW ARRIVING.
Our Spring Stock now opening, comprising the Latest Novelties and Styles introduced at home or abroad, has been

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 20, 1874.

he fact that plentiful and cheap money s not always produce business activity bundantly established by the present stration of business and the plethora of ney in our leading cities. Following prostration of last fall and the inac- ty of the winter, everybody looked for- d to the spring time as the point of de- ture for a new and active condition of iness; yet budding spring has blos- ed into summer, and many manufac- ng towns are like Goldsmith's village, y sigh at trade's proud empire hastes to swift leray." 'e are now passing through an easy ney market. Rates on call loans in York have run down to 1@2 per cent. annum, and everywhere trade is dull. en, however, trade is resumed, it will on a safer and doubtless more desirable is. That it must be resumed is not a tter of question. The opportunities of spring trade have been passed because y were not profitable; but when the comes upon us, with stocks every- ere reduced, and merchants and jobbers king to replenish the same, we shall l new life given to the movements of ney, to the machinrry of the manufac- er, and to the rolling stock of our rail- ds. The events of August and Septem- , when a portion of our great crops mence to find market, may also stiffen rates of money, and for the time being duce greater activity, but it will be yet early even then to foretell the winter's ness, which these are determined spects, and until the business community will naturally be th to depart from their present policy of tion.

The editor of the *Journal of Commerce* o originally projected the Holiday act, onty-five years ago, prepared a new and nprehensive act to cover the subject, ich was passed at the recent session of New York Legislature.

he *Journal* makes the following re- rks on it, which we append—as does the itself:

We do not think that it is quite as clear in present shape as when it left our hands. It makes one radical change in calling for prepayment, on the last preceding secular y of all notes and bills falling due two idays come together. But it is a great im- vement upon any former act, and will be- erally acceptable to the public, as it will ily settle many vexed questions which 've given serious trouble to banks and their aries. We annex a copy of the act as it now nds:

n act to amend chapter 577 of the laws of ennsylvania, approved the 16th day of April, A. D. 1870, entitled "An act relative to the designation of the Holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of s of exchange, bank checks and promissory tes.

he people of the State of New York, represen- in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

ection 1. Chapter 577 of the laws of 1873, as ended by chapter 69 of the laws of 1874, is by amended so as to read as follows: The lowing days, viz: The 1st day of January, nmonly called New Year's day; the 22d day February, known as Washington's birthday; 30th day of May, to be known as Decoration y; the 4th day of July, called Independance y; the 25th day of December known as ristmas day; any general election ; and when either of the said idays falls on Sunday the Monday lowing such Sunday, and any day pointed or recommended by the Governor this State, or the President of the United tes, as a day of thanksgiving or fasting and yer or other religious observance, shall, for purposes whatsoever, as regards the pre- ting for payment or presentation, and of the esting and giving notice of the dishonor of s of exchange, bank checks and promisso- tes, with or without protest, made after the ssage of this act, be treated and considered the first day of the week commonly called nday, and as public holidays and all such s, checks and notes which might otherwise l due or become payable for acceptance payment on such days, shall be deemed, and l hereby made to become, due or presenta- for acceptance or payment on the secular business day next preceding such holiday.

ec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent h the provisions of this act are hereby re- ed.

ec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

—The following table shows the prices of id, government bonds, railway stocks, ., at the various sessions of the New rk Stock Exchange during the day, rnished by the St. Clair Banking Com- ny, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 20, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
ld...	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
S. 6's, 1881	119½	....	....	....	....
S. 6's, 1881, coup	121¼	121¼	....	....	....
5's, 1881	115¼	115¼	....	....	....
0's, 1864	116¾	117	....	117	....
0's, 1865	116¾	117	....	117	....
0's, 1865, new	119¼	119½	....	119¾	....
0's, 1867	120¾	120¾	....	120¾	....
0's, 1868	120¾	120¾	....	120¾	....
40's	114¾	114¾	....	114¾	....
40's, coupons	114¾	114¾	....	114¾	....
rrency 6's	116¼	116½	....	116¾	....
w 5 per cents	103¾	103¾	....	103¾	....
gistered 1867	119¾	119¾	....	119¾	....
ntral Pacific 1st	76¾	77	....	76¾	....
cific Mail	....	....	....	....	....
ams Express	....	....	92¾	93	....
ells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	....	....
nerican Express	61¾	61¾	....	....	....
ited States Express	93	93	....	....	....
w York Central	97	97	97	97	....
e	55¾	56	....	....	....
icago Central	75¾	78	....	....	....
icago Southern	75	75	74¾	75	....
inois Central	97¾	97¾	....	....	....
eveland & Pitt	97	97	....	97	....
icago & Northw'n	41	41½	....	40¾	....
o, preferred	68¾	68¾	....	....	....
ck Island	96¾	96¾	96¾	....	....
Paul, common	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	....
Do, preferred	....	....	91	....	....
absh, common	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	....
ort Wayne	....	....	95¾	....	....
lo & Mississippi	23½	23½	23	....	....
ie, preferred	....	27½	....	....	....
ilenge & Alton	....	102	102¾	....	....
outon, Hartford & E	....	60¾	....	....	....
arlem	127	127	130	....	....
C. & I. L	....	93¾	94	....	....
ion, State bonds, old	....	83	....	83	....
Do, New	....	83	....	83	....
uth Carolina, July	....	97	....	97	....
issouri 6's	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is a report of the leading ocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at oon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. aulfman, broker, 95 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
ennsylvania Railroad Company	49¾	....
ommonwealth scrip	100	....
eading	50¾	....
ompanies of New Jersey	124	124¼
Creek	6	60
lleghany Valley Railroad 7-30s	90	....
entral Transportation Company	43¾	44
mpire Transportation Company	53½	54

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1874.

Business generally was good to-day, the trade mong wholesale grocers having recovered its ull activity, and being fully equal to the most ctive day's business for the past two weeks. rade in country produce and in bacon and ther cured meats was quite active. The latter lass of business has experienced a steady and rosperous business during this month and ast. The grain market has been rather dull, especi- ly in wheat, rye and barley.

In prices we note one or two changes of im portance. In groceries, roasted coffees are ending downward, having declined 1c per ound since our last report, and on the other ands raisins are upward in tendency. There s no change since the early part of the week n bacon and provisions; although lard is higher n the West, dealers here have not advanced heir prices as yet. Potatoes are firm at the ad- vanced quotations given yesterday. In grain, prices are unchanged, with the exception that oats are a shade higher than yesterday, with an upward tendency still shown.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, since our last:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,870	9,629	19,506
Apples, bbls	562	593	1,155
Potatoes, bus	920	661	1,581
Corn, sks	4,543	9,228	13,771
Wheat, sks	2,459	5,240	7,699
Barley, sks	1,220	430	1,650
Rye, sks	265	170	435
Oats, sks	14,500	8,804	23,304
Butter, pkgs	183	200	383
Bacon, pcs	17,336	7,973	25,309
Bacon, lcs	1,521	1,127	2,684

The following are corrected quotations for wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small orders merchants charge an advance on the quotations given below:

APPLES—Market very firm. We quote $7 00 @8 00 for choice common brands at $4 00@6 00. APPLE BUTTER—Prime 9@9½c; fair to good 6@6½c.

ASHES—Dull trade and light demand. Soda ashes, refined 4½@4¾c; common 3½@4c; black lead 3c; arsenic 3c; potash 9@9½c; pearls 9c.

ALE—X $9 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@23 25; bbls, 41 gals, $12 25@12 75; bbls, 56 gals, $22 50@23 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $30 75.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade very active. There is an upward movement in lard reported from the West, but no change has as yet taken place in this market. We quote corrected prices as follows: Canvassed hams ₱ lb, 13¾c; plain 13¼c; shoulders, canvassed, 8½c; plain 8c; sides, plain 10½c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₱ lb, 12¼c; breakfast bacon, plain 12c; dried beef, canvassed 11c; dried beef, plain 10¼c; beef tongues, do, $18 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8½c; rib sides, do, 10¼c; short rib sides, do, 11c; clear sides, do, 11½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $19 00; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 11¾c; refined for shipping, in tierces, do, 12c; ½ bbls, do, summer use, in tierces, do, 12c; ½ bbls, do, 12½c; buckets, do, 13c; in 3 ₱ caddies, do, 13½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 14¼c; in 6 ₱ pails, do, 14½c; ham sausage, ₱ ½ doz; lard oil, extra, winter strained, ₱ gallon, 85c; summer 3-6 85c.

BUTTER—The market is quite firm, receipts being rather light. Strictly choice roll rules at 25@30c ₱ lb, with some fancy brands selling still higher; good to prime 20@24c; fair to good 16@20c.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 35@2 40; fair to good $2 00@2 25; choice $2 50@2 75.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ₱ doz; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@ 3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisks $1 50@2 75 ₱ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼-lb cans, $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans, $2 00; 1-lb cans $3 50; 5-lb cans $16 50; 10-lb boxes, 16c ₱ lb.

CANNED GOODS—Owing to the the scarcity of dried fruits, trade in canned goods has been very active. We quote in syrups— 2½ ₱s, California apricots, ₱ dozen $2 50; 2 ₱s blackberries, $1 75; 2 ₱s Winslow's blueberries, $2 50; 2 ₱s red cherries, $2 75; 2 ₱s grapes, $2 10; 2 ₱s gooseberries, $2 10; 2 ₱s green gages, $2 50; 2 ₱s egg plums, $3 50; 2 ₱s damson, plums, $2 10; 3 ₱s peaches, $3 25; 2 ₱s peaches, $2 75; 2 ₱s pie peaches, $2 25; 2 ₱s California bartlett pears, $3 00; 2 ₱s Bartlett pears, $2 75; 2 ₱s pears, $2 25; 2 ₱s pine apple, $2 25; 2 ₱s pine apple, grated, $2 75; 2 ₱s raspberries, $3 00; 2 ₱s strawberries, $2 50. Vegetables—2 ₱s triumph asparagus, ₱ dozen $4 50; 2 ₱s lima beans, $2 00; 2 ₱s string beans, $1 80; 2 ₱s Winslow's green corn, $2 05; 2 ₱s Yarmouth sugar corn, $2 75; 2 ₱s Boston corn, $2 00; 2 ₱s golden pumpkin, $2 35; 2 ₱s marrowfat green peas, $2 00; 2 ₱s green peas, $2 00; 2 ₱s tomatoes $2 25; 2 ₱s Baltimore tomatoes, $1 75. Fish—2 ₱s California fresh salmon, $3 00; 2 ₱s California fresh salmon, $2 25; 2 ₱s Winslow's spiced salmon, $2 50; 2 ₱s Winslow's spiced salmon, $2 00; 2 ₱s Winslow's Loch mackerel, $4 00; 1 ₱ cove oysters, full, $1 20; 2 ₱s cove oysters, full, $2 00; 1 ₱ cove oysters, light, 90c; 2 ₱s cove oysters, light, $1 60; 1 ₱ spiced oysters, lunch, $1 75; 2 ₱s spiced oysters, lunch, $2 75; 1 ₱ cherry stone clams, $2 50; 2 ₱s cherry stone clams, $3 50.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 12c ₱ gallon f. o. b. cars at works; from store at the usual advance.

COTTON GOODS—Penn Mill A No. 1, 44 sheeting at 11c: Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 lbs bags 35c; do 2¼ 42c; white cotton chain 30c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

COTTONY BAGS—Hams 10@11c ₱ ₱s; clean slides 9½@10c; Ribbed sides 9½@9¾c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 9@10c as to quality.

CHEESE—There is an active inquiry and order demand for cheese, and prices are firm at former quotations, as follows: New Ohio Factory 13@13½c; Western Reserve Dairy 12@12½c; Sweitzer 16c ₱ ₱.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 00@7 50.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; wine crackers 7c ₱ ₱.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $5 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 90@2 00.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 10c ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c ₱ ₱; choice peaches 13c ₱ ₱; mixed 7@ 10c; blackberries, choice, qtc; fair to good 6@6½c.

EGGS—The market is steady, with quotations at 13@14c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₱ ₱ 75c; No 2 ₱ ₱ 60c.

FISH—Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $22 00; No. 1 mess do, $25 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $27 00; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $18 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 00; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 00 ₱ bbl. No. 1 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $8 00@8 50 ₱ 100; Hamilton's $5 00; Lake trout $7 50; white fish $7 50.

FLOUR—The flour market was rather dull today, with prices unchanged. We quote as follows: St. Louis $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat $5 00@5 25; Minnesota spring wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7 00@7 25; red winter wheat $7 25@7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye flour firm at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—The trade among grocers was quite active and was fully up to, if not above, the average of business for this season. We note a downward movement in the cost of coffee of 1c ₱ ₱. Raisins are higher. Corrected prices are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 27c; choice 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; Java 32c ₱ ₱.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, in package, is now at 28c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 40c ₱ ₱.

Sugars—Refined sugars are firm: Standard crushed 9½c; Standard B, 9c; Standard A, 10¼c; Standard hards, 10¾c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 8¾c; American extra C, 8¾c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₱ ₱; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25 ₱ ₱; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ₱ ₱; Japan 55c @ $1 00 ₱ ₱; Oolong 25@85c ₱ ₱; fancy $1 00 ₱ ₱; Souchong 25@55c ₱ ₱.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 85c; choice 88c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 52c; sugar drips 62c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½@9¾c; fair 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 ₱ box; valentias 12@ 14c ₱ ₱; cavendish 7½@8c ₱ ₱; prunes 12½@13c ₱ ₱.

GRAIN—The trade in grain to-day was rather light and transactions were limited. Wheat was dull with a light demand, at $1 05@1 08 for white; $1 00@1 03 for red and $1 00@1 05 for No. 1 spring. Corn is irregular, with buyers holding off in expectation of a decline, while holders are not anxious to sell, expecting an advance. Quotations are at about 57@58c for car lots; 58@59c for shelled. Rye firm, but transactions are limited by the light supply. Strictly prime white oats will bring 62½@63c; light mixed 62c; mixed and heavy 60@61c. Barley are nominal. The receipts of grain for the past week were as follows: Wheat, 5,240 bushels; corn, 34,492 bushels; oats, 39,950 bushels; rye, 1,075 bushels; barley, 3,440 bushels. We note the following sales of wheat, Monday: Two cars red winter, price not learned. Corn, 1 car white, 1 car yellow, 1 car mixed, 1 car do, on track, 52c. Oats, 1 car white, in bulk, on track, 37½c; 1 car do, on track, 62c; 1 car, light mixed, 62c; 1 car white, to arrive, 63c.

HORSE—Sales of fourth market was rather dull today, with prices unchanged. We quote as follows: St. Louis $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat $5 00@5 25; Minnesota spring wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7 00@7 25; red winter wheat $7 25@7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye flour firm at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—The trade among grocers was quite active and was fully up to, if not above, the average of business for this season. We note a downward movement in the cost of coffee of 1c ₱ ₱. Raisins are higher. Corrected prices are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 27c; choice 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; Java 32c ₱ ₱.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, in package, is now at 28c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 40c ₱ ₱.

Sugars—Refined sugars are firm: Standard crushed 9½c; Standard B, 9c; Standard A, 10¼c; Standard hards, 10¾c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 8¾c; American extra C, 8¾c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₱ ₱; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25 ₱ ₱; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ₱ ₱; Japan 55c @ $1 00 ₱ ₱; Oolong 25@85c ₱ ₱; fancy $1 00 ₱ ₱; Souchong 25@55c ₱ ₱.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 85c; choice 88c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 52c; sugar drips 62c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½@9¾c; fair 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 ₱ box; valentias 12@ 14c ₱ ₱; cavendish 7½@8c ₱ ₱; prunes 12½@13c ₱ ₱.

GRAIN—The trade in grain to-day was rather light and transactions were limited. Wheat was dull with a light demand, at $1 05@1 08 for white; $1 00@1 03 for red and $1 00@1 05 for No. 1 spring. Corn is irregular, with buyers holding off in expectation of a decline, while holders are not anxious to sell, expecting an advance. Quotations are at about 57@58c for car lots; 58@59c for shelled. Rye firm, but transactions are limited by the light supply. Strictly prime white oats will bring 62½@63c; light mixed 62c; mixed and heavy 60@61c. Barley are nominal. The receipts of grain for the past week were as follows: Wheat, 5,240 bushels; corn, 34,492 bushels; oats, 39,950 bushels; rye, 1,075 bushels; barley, 3,440 bushels. We note the following sales of wheat, Monday: Two cars red winter, price not learned. Corn, 1 car white, 1 car yellow, 1 car mixed, 1 car do, on track, 52c. Oats, 1 car white, in bulk, on track, 37½c; 1 car do, on track, 62c; 1 car, light mixed, 62c; 1 car white, to arrive, 63c.

HORSE—Sales at $5 75@6 00; timothy $3 00@3 25; flaxseed $2 10@2 20. Sales in a small way of orchard grass $1 00@1 50; blue grass $3 50; herd grass $6 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 83.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6½c for rendered. Dealers demand good and firm.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 00@1 01½ ₱ gallon. The market is quiet and steady.

WOOL—Quotations of dozens, ₱ lb, unwashed fleece, washed, 46@48c ₱ ₱; tub washed 43c; unwashed 28c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY May 21, 1874.

REMARKS—The run of stock to-day was light, being only four cars or 68 head cattle, 2,900 head hogs, 2,000 head sheep, 64 head horses and 19 head mules. There are a number of car loads expected to come late in the evening, which would be offered for sale to-morrow.

CARRYING COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

Two loads of wooled sheep were carried back to Hanlon's station at Burgettstown, Ohio, where they will be sheared, pastured and reappear on the market ere long as choice clipped sheep. Thus it will be seen that unshorn sheep are not wanted in this market.

Cattle.

The run to-day, as stated, was fair, and the prices not differing from those of yesterday. The sales thus far to-day were light and at lower prices running from $5 40@6 00. There are quite a number of Eastern buyers present, but as yet they have bought sparingly. But it is expected that they will "come to time" to-morrow, which, by the way, is *the* sales day of the week.

Hogs.

The run of hogs has been only fair, with sales ranging from $5 40 to $6 50. The number that changed hands during the week was quite heavy, the favorable weather having a good effect upon trade.

Sheep.

The run of sheep has been fair of clipped; no wooled in the market. The sales up to noon to-day were about the same as those of last week, and the prices obtained ranging from $4 25 to $6 12.

Horses and Mules.

There were none offered for sale in this market, all the arrivals being shipped East.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

May 19.—Ohio river afloat is lower than one week ago, closing at 6@7c ₱ bush. Pittsburgh lestifi held at 10c afloat. The prices delivered to customers are 11@12c for Ohio river, 13c for Raymond City; 14c for Pittsburgh, and 24c for Kanawha cannel.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¼

NEW YORK, May 20, 1874.

Customs receipts, $232,000. Treasury disbursements, $287,000. Specie shipments to-day, $460,000, and $830,000 engaged for to-morrow's steamers.

MONEY

loaned at 2 per cent., and closed at 2½.

STERLING

quiet at 487¾@488 for sixty days, and 490¼@491 for sight.

GOLD

opened at 112¼ and closed at 112¾, being the only two prices to-day. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent., closing at 2. Clearings $20,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121½	5-20s, 1867	119¾
5-20s, 1862	115¾	5-20s, 1868	120¾
5-20s, 1864	117	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, 1865	117¾	New 5s	115
5-20s, 1865, new	119¾	Currency 6s	116¾

STATE BONDS

Missouri 6s	97	Virginia, old	50
Tennessee, old	82	North Carolina, old	21
Tennessee, new	15	North Carolina, new	12½
Virginia, new	35		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Railroad bonds quiet and steady. Stocks opened strong at ½@¾ advance over yesterday's closing prices, and fluctuated ¾@1 until the last hour of business, when the market became weak and prices declined to the lowest point of the day, the fall having ranged from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Shortly before the close a firmer feeling set in, and prices recovered ¼ to ¾ per cent. in the entire list. Dealings were in an irregular scale, and the market presented no special feature. The *Express* says: "The Executive Committee of the Western Union directors to-day informally agreed that a cash dividend should be declared, payable in July, but the details and disposal of the matter were postponed until the arrival of President Orton, from Europe on Sunday or Monday next. The company says: "A number of representatives of prominent trunk lines of railroads are in the city with a view of making some arrangements, if possible, with Commodore Vanderbilt to establish a higher basis of charges for through transportation of freights." The sales of the day were 142,000 shares, of which 43,000 were Western Union, 19,000 New York Central, 28,000 Union Pacific, 16,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 7,000 Northwest, 8,000 St. Paul and 7,000 Wabash.

Canton	50	St. Paul preferred	51¾
W. U. Telegraph	71¾	Wabash	36¾
Quicksilver	25	Do preferred	71
Adams Express	102	Fort Wayne	93¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	Terre Haute	14
American Express	61¾	Do preferred	32
Wells, Fargo & Co	75	Chicago & Alton	102
U. S. Express	67	Do preferred	103
New York Central	97¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23½
Erie	35¾	Chicago & Un. Rk	93
Do preferred	59¾	Burlington & Q	102
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	79¾
Do new	127	Illinois Central	97
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central, pf	97
Pittsburgh	87¾	Union Pacific	36½
North western	27½	Central Pacific bonds	76¾
Do preferred	59¾	Union Pac. bonds	84½
Rock Island	96¾	Hartford & Erie	13
New Jersey Cent'l	105	Delaware & Lac	107
St. Paul	32¾	Bankers' bills	488¼

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 20, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; closed easier. No. 1 spring $1 28¾@ 28¾; No. 2, $1 23@1 24; No. 3, $1 18; rejected, $1 07. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 62¾@62¾c cash, 62¾@63c June, 63@63½c July; rejected 58@59c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 00. Barley—demand active and prices unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand fair and prices advanced at $17 20@17 25 spot. Lard—demand active and prices advanced 10c. Dressed hog meats—demand fair and market firm. Bulk shoulders 6½c; long clear 9½c.

WHISKY—Dull and the market unsettled at 94¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Cotton dull at 18¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts 12,000 barrels. Wheat closed quiet; No. 2 spring $1 48; No. 2 Northwest $1 51. Rye quiet at $1 03@1 04. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn—shade firmer; mixed western 84@87c; white 87@90c. Oats—shade firmer; mixed Western 63@66c; white 65@67½c. Hay firm at $1 80@1 15. Coffee dull at 17¾c. Sugar firm at 7¾@8¾c. Trade petroleum 36¾c; crude 8½c. Tallow 9¼c. Turpentine steady at 38c. Pork firmer at $18 60. Beef quiet; prime mess 9½@9¾c; extra 11@12c. Cut meats quiet; short cut hams 10¼c; middles steady at 10¾@10¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam 11¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Leather steady at 27@30c; Orinoco 24½@27½c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 45@52c; pulled 25@50c; unwashed 17@20c. Whisky lower at 97½c.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet four inches and swelling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, S. A. M.; evening, 5 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet four inches and swelling slowly. The weather was changeable, with occasional showers.

THE steamer Andes leaves Cincinnati for Wheeling this day.

THE Mollie Ragon, Captain Williamson, left for Wheeling on time.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger, Capt. Russell, left for Cincinnati with a fair trip of freight and passengers.

A FULL report of the meeting held at the Coal Exchange yesterday will be found in our local columns.

THE steamer Juniata, Captain Brennan, is among the first boats due. Among her freight is 358 bales of hay and straw.

THE powerful towboat Iron Mountain, Capt. W. C. Gwyn, left this morning for St. Louis and way ports, and will have dispatch.

THE packet Carrie Brooks, Captain H. Darlington, leaves this morning for this city. She will return on Tuesday.

THE punctual steamer Granite State, Capt. Kerr, will arrive this morning and take her departure for Portsmouth and way ports on Friday.

MR. SAM. WILLIAMSON, late commander of the Cincinnati and Memphis packet Scotia, now at the wharfboat at the latter place, has become associated with his old friend, Charlie Russell, in the office of the Carrollton packet.

THE mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. The Monday 5 P. M. boat has been refitted up expressly for the trade. For further particulars call on Captain Carlisle, on the wharfboat.

CINCINNATI.—The trial of cases growing out out of the burning of the steamer War Eagle, three years since, was commenced in the Circuit Court last Wednesday. It is a remarkable coincidence that the trial of the case was commenced on the fifth year from the day that the steamer was burned.

A PITTSBURGH boat builder has been engaged to build a steamboat for the trade to run between that city and Plymouth and Nanticoke. The company have decided to call in ten per cent. of the capital stock to commence the work. The boat will be built at a point across the river opposite the Valley Hotel.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Times* says: Mr. Daniel G. Fickes, river editor of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, and Mr. A. A. Jackson, bookkeeper of the same paper, are in the city on a visit, and expect to return home this evening. They originally intended to leave last night, but Hill, who was fixed upon, made it so pleasant that they were fain to remain over another day.

ALLEGHENY WHARF.—The Allegheny Wharfmaster makes the following report of the receipts and expenditures for the past week:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
February	$150	$125 66
March	125	102 66
April	150	132 66
Total	$325	$360 98

MEMPHIS.—The Dick Fulton left her coal tow near the city, and came here to repair her burnt boilers.

The Arlington left with 245 bales cotton for the Ohio, and other local packets went out fairly patronized.

The Mary Houston passed down after dark. The tragic death of Captain Thomas Berry was generally discussed on the levee. He was well-known and universally liked.

Pilot Smith Hallbut, who was recovered by water save her pilot house and chimneys. A. M. Woodruff, her late commander and part owner, expects to get another boat for the trade very soon.

CINCINNATI.—Captain Albert Stein has closed a contract with Perry Tharpe, superintendent of the Marine Railway and Dry Dock Company, for a sidewheel steamer 230 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 7 feet depth of hold. She is having a carrying capacity of about 1,300 tons. She will have five cabins for the John Kilgour. She will be a faster boat than the Kilgour, and will be built with the special view to carrying freight and running time without regard to speed. Captain Stein does not intend his boat as a rival to the fast boats in the West, but on figuring on her proportions he kept in view the special demands of the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade, and his experience and judgment taught him would be wise in building the new boat, and the result is a well-modeled craft, somewhat sharper than the Kilgour, of light draught, and excellent bearing capacity. Captain Tharpe is confident that from this new boat the best in every respect ever turned out by the Marine Railway.

Done Done It.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1874.

"President Grant has signed the Canal bill, and it is now a law. Rejoice, O! rejoice.

"ALEX."

Thus has the great mogul of this country done an act which is truly commendable in him. He has struck a stroke of life's goose feather, scattered one of the black clouds of adversity which has hung for years over our commercial city, and, in all is sunshine where clouds prevailed. The mighty ditch, the connecting link between our city and the classic city of Portland, will no longer be closed to their purses or to heavily laden steamers, but we can populate Portland cradle for boats as the free, open river. No longer fifty cents a ton tollage. It is now ten cents. "Rejoice, O! rejoice.

" Sound your horn,
Beat your drum,
Toll's for ten cents
Till de kingdom come."

Well, so far, so good. Now, one good turn deserves another. The price of wharfage here and another cloud will disappear, so that we will have no more "storm and tempest" in the port, but one more bright, more beautiful, than ever. With a cheap canal toll and cheap wharfage, we will be the coming port in our business circles. Boats and business will come here if we will let them. Gentlemen, Grant has done nobly in the cause. Go thou and do likewise.

Old Time Boating.

NO. XVI.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Some time after the war, in the early part of May, 1835, the Louisville wharf was crowded with people to see two steamboats, the Lady Byron and the Envoy, depart. In those times when two boats were advertised to leave on the same day they never had a start, but with each other, the one that was ready to leave first invariably waited for the other. Sometimes they waited for hours, and in one instance I know of they waited for a whole night at the Louisville wharf in order to get a chance to pass the Tuscumbia under way in sight of the city, which feat was accomplished. About three o'clock of the day above mentioned the Envoy backed out from the wharf. She was closely followed by the Lady Byron. The cheers of the people assembled had scarcely subsided when a warning, rushing noise was heard toward the head of the falls. On looking in that direction a column of water (or some called it a water spout) was seen. Its circumference was about two hundred yards; its height apparently reached directly in the Indiana chute of the falls, out of which it was drawing large volumes of water. It was only a few minutes after this time, then passed up to Jeffersonville, stripped the roof off the penitentiary, then to the ferry landing, and took the roof off a hotel which stood close by. It then passed over the river, fortunately just missing the stern of the "Lady Byron" as she was straightening up after making the crossing. When it reached the Kentucky side of the river, it picked up large flatboats out of the water, and dashed them on the shore with such force that they were smashed in pieces. When over Bear Grass, its wrath seemed to be satisfied, and after emptying a large volume of water from its center, it disappeared. It was witnessed from the hurricane deck of the steamboat Canton—a Pittsburgh boat, and in charge of the pilot, David Frampton (ex-Captain, William Hamilton clerk, Samuel Means first, and Joseph French second, engineers. William Hamilton, a short time after, assumed command of the Washington, and Samuel Means went with him as first engineer. Joseph French was, for many years, Engineer and Superintendent of the Pittsburgh water works, and died three years ago while holding the latter position. Captain Frampton and Engineer Means are also dead. I saw Captain Hamilton on the street, a short time since, looking well.

SPIRIT.

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

W C Dean, 1 car curbstone; D Wallace, 5 bdls sks, 100 bdls flour; G B Comstock, 1 box sundry; John B Jones, 10 bdls old iron, 6 bales and 3 bdls rags; D Chesnut & Co, 11 sks hair; G Klein, lot n h goods; McKee Bros, 16 bbls and 19 boxes g ware; Levitt & Pollock, 14 bbls and 100 doz do; John White & Son, 2 bales hops; Whitmore, W & Co, 2 boxes tobacco, 50 bdls boots; Pier, Daniels & Co, 2 bdls ale; J D Thompson & Co, 21 kegs and 4 casks rivets, 11 bdls wire; B A Elliott & Co, 4 bbls e ware; Mills & Co, 12 c tops; Wm Fincens, 29 sks crap; S Hamilton & Co, 1 piano; J C Riffum & Co, 1 bx bottles; Robinson, Rea & Co, 1 car scrap machinery; T L Jones, 5 bbls linseed oil; Head, Carson & Co, 47 bxs cheese; J Morris & Son, 12 bbls oil; Fahnestock White Lead Company, 7 sks kegs; Tate, S & Co, 1 set steel skeins; J Porterfield & Co, 9 doz brooms, 3 bdls pig-k; L J Blanchard, 1 bbl g f nipples, 1 box and 1 firkin butter; W W Wallace, lot casting and woodware; Arbuthnot, S

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 20, 1874.

	Cents.
Crawford, W. R., Franklin, Pa.	2
Coleman, Rose, Pittsburgh, Station A	2
Cook, J. H., Hudson, O.	2
Dugan, John, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Grove, Samuel, Kansas City, Mo.	2
Kiddle, Prof., New York	2
Lauer, Roetz, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
McCook, Mattie, Steubenville, O.	2
Royal, F. L., Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Stehle, Wm., Port Perry, Pa.	2
Stevens, V., Allegheny, Pa.	2
Wellman, J. E., Kittanning, Pa.	2

E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

First Ward Allegheny Relief Fund.

The contributors and distributors of the First ward Allegheny relief fund, will meet at the residence of the Secretary, 196 South Avenue, Thursday evening, May 21st, at 7:30 to hear the report of the Treasurer and distributing committee.

C. A. CARPENTER, Secretary.

An Alleged Thief Arrested.

Officer Louis Berger last night arrested a man named Benjamin Mangold while in the act of carrying away a bag of potatoes from the Allegheny Valley Railroad depot. In a metal pile near by several bags were found, and it was supposed that Mangold had accomplices. After he was locked up in the Central Station house, a suspicious looking character called to see about getting him out, whereupon he, too, was locked up for investigation.

Allegheny Wharf Business.

The Allegheny Wharfmaster makes the following report of the receipts and expenditures for the past quarter:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
February	$150 00	$125 66
March	225 00	122 66
April	150 00	122 66
Total	$525 00	$380 98

Prohibition Executive Committee.

Following are the names of the members of the County Executive Committee of the Christian Temperance Alliance. They will assemble daily at the rooms until the State Convention is held, on or about the 16th of June: Wm. B. Rook, Martin Kelley, C. L. Rose, E. E. Swift, D.D.; S. C. Jennings, D.D.; Rev. A. M. Pollock, Thos. P. Hirshberger, W. H. Phipps, W. G. Warren, Arthur Kirk, Rev. John Peck, Joshua Stevenson, William Elliotte, Thos. H. Babe.

The Jewelry Robber.

J. H. Munroe, recently arrested, after a warm chase from the jewelry store of Geo. W. Biggs, on Smithfield street, was brought before Acting Mayor McMaster yesterday afternoon for a hearing on two charges. Mr. Biggs charges him with the larceny of a watch chain, and Mr. T. B. Klapp, a dealer doing business on Penn avenue, makes a similar charge. After an examination of the prosecutors, who both identified the defendant, he was committed for trial in default of $500 bail in each case.

Munroe is a young man of good appearance, and a pears to be a stranger here. It is thought he is a professional.

The Pittsburgh Press.

In an editorial article in the *College Journal*, published by the students of the Western University, the following compliment relative to educational matters is paid to the Pittsburgh press: "Let us, in this connection, speak of one source of help and encouragement upon which, so far as the experience of the University goes, a *bona fide* institution of learning can draw with the utmost assurance. The public press of Pittsburgh and vicinity, with no exception worth noting, has shown and is constantly showing a degree of good will that is almost a constant surprise. The University has undertaken nothing to give her influence a wider reach, that she has not found the managers of our papers prompt and unanimous almost eager to lend a hand. We need not go further back than the late University course of lectures for an illustration. One of the pleasantest features of the enterprise, as we now look back upon it, is the cordiality with which these good friends seconded the effort to interest the public."

Whitsuntide.

Sunday next will be Pentecost, or Whitsuntide. Pentecost was one of three principal festivals of the Jews, so called in Greek and modern languages because it was celebrated on the fiftieth day after the Feast of the Passover. It is still observed by the Hebrews, now generally also on the day following the fiftieth as a day of public rejoicing, and also in commemoration of the revelation of the law on Sinai, which happened on the same day. Preparations are being made to celebrate the festival in the Hebrew synagogues. The day is also kept as a festival in the Christian church to commemorate the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, ten days after Christ's ascension, and the commencement of the preaching of the gospel to the Gentiles. The festival of Pentecost was in the early ages one of the favorite seasons for administering baptism, and as those who received it were clothed in white to symbolize the spiritual purity which baptism confers, the day acquired the name of Whitsunday or Whitsuntide. The day will be appropriately observed in the churches of this city.

The Baden Horror.

Coroner Corbus, of Beaver county, has held an inquest on the trunk of the man found near the shore of Crow island, opposite Baden, and a verdict was rendered that deceased, an unknown man, had come to his death at the hand or hands of a person or persons unknown to the jury. The arms, legs and head were cut off the body, leaving only the trunk. The physicians who made the post mortem found that in the cutting of the head a small portion of the whiskers had been left at one side, which were black, though much of the hair was gray hair. No marks, except those mentioned, were found though the breast was slightly decomposed, and the skin had rubbed off so that it was difficult to tell whether there were wounds about the heart. The neck looked as if a rope had been drawn tightly around it, but it must have been done while the man was living, as the blood had settled in a distinct discoloration of about a half inch in width. The wound on the shoulder was such as might have come from a fall, but to the mind of the jury more likely the result of a blow. The body was perfectly naked, and there was no clothing or articles which might lead to identification, except a portion of the beard.

Two Years Ago and To-day.

About two years ago Constable James McK. Willock while in the vicinity of the bridge over the water course at the head of Eighteenth street, South Side, saw a man tumble into the water. The man was accompanied by his wife, and they were trying to get a boat ready for getting her husband out of the water. Willock called on a man named Plummer to assist, and they succeeded in bringing the man safely under the bridge. Instead of going home with his wife, the man continued to linger on the bridge, and Willock undertook to compel him to move on, when the woman struck at him. In warding off the blow Willock saw the flash of a knife in her hand a powerful blow in the face, which knocked him off the bridge into the water, and in the fall one of his legs was fractured, which incapacitated him for over one year. The absence of the assailant, also, prevented him from bringing an action at the time. Willock, appeared before Alderman Hoerr of the Twenty-sixth ward, and lodged an information for aggravated assault and battery against Michael Vogel, alleging him to be the man alluded to in the above narrative. The Alderman gave a hearing in the case yesterday, and held Vogel in $500 bail for his appearance at the June term of the Criminal Court.

Decoration Day.

Posts 3 and 117 G. A. R. have appointed the following committees to make preparations for Decoration Day:

On Orator and Chaplain—Comrade Hague, Post 3.

On Programme—Comrade Moore, of Post 3, and Stoddard, of Post 117.

On Flags—Comrade Harvey, of Post 117, and Shannon, of Post 3.

On Music—Comrade Smith, of Post 117, and Comrade Baldwin, of Post 3.

On Printing—Comrade Woodwell, of Post 117, and Comrade Burke, of Post 3.

On Invitation—Comrade Gray, of Post 3, and Comrade Ault, of Post 117.

On Flowers—Comrade Matthews, of Post 117, Comrade Howe, of Post 3, Comrade O'Brien, of Post 117, and Comrade Hunter, of Post 3.

On Cemeteries—Comrade Grayson, of Post 117, and Comrade Mowry, of Post 3.

Comrade Crosby Gray, of Post 3, was designated as post commander on Memorial Day, and will take command of Post 3 and 117 on their arrival at General Hays' monument, in Allegheny Cemetery. A general meeting of the committees will be held in the Board of Health rooms on Saturday evening, May 23, at seven o'clock, at which reports of sub-committees will be received, and the programme of exercises definitely arranged.

The Benninghoff Robbery.

A late number of the Denver, Colorado, *Tribune*, has the following:

"On Tuesday or Wednesday night last, when the report had been circulated three days previously that Seager had placed a thousand miles between him and Denver, Charley Wright, attorney for Seager, the accused, and the Colorado Detective Association (?), escorted Charley Potter over to his residence, where Potter saw and recognized Seager seated in a circle of Colorado notables, including City Attorney (?) Patterson, Sheriff Willoughby, ex-City Attorney (?) Bancroft, Attorney of the Colorado Detective Association, Charles Wright, the county jailor Wilcox, and other notable personages. There was the arrested criminal, Seager, whom these same attorneys had reported one thousand miles away, seated in the midst of the City Attorney, County Sheriff, ex-City Attorney, Attorney of the "Detective Association" (?) enjoying the luxuries of life and the association of the flower of Bohemia in the city of Denver. He has been denied private intercourse with his acquaintances outside, and his departure from the city has been published by these same attorneys in the public papers. This course has been adopted by these attorneys to secure their fees of sale on Seager's cattle for their services in obtaining his release, which release has never been legally secured."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Chanfrau and the Opera House company are furnishing an enjoyable entertainment in "Kit; or, the Arkansas Traveler." The house was comfortably filled last night, and the audience manifested approbation of the performances. The piece will run through the week and should draw well.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

A new bill of novelties will be served up to the patrons of this theater to-night, including beautiful songs by Lulu Hayes, graceful feats by the Victorellis, a full variety olio and a drama.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

Stage Manager Love will present a fresh and attractive programme this evening. Miss Rosa Lee, a vocalist of real merit, is gaining in popularity nightly, as are Cogill and Cooper, the comedians.

Josh Hart Coming.

Josh Hart's Theater Comique combination will appear at the Academy of Music on Friday and Saturday evenings, 29th and 30th inst. Among the people in the company are Harrigan and Hart, the original "Mulligan Guards;" Miss Jennie Engel, Mr. John Wild, the Foy Bland Holt, Master Martin, G. L. Stout, and others. A feature of the performance will be a new burlesque, being that to be the man alluded to in the above narrative. The Alderman gave a hearing in the case yesterday, and held Vogel in this appearance at the June term of the Criminal Court.

Little Sisters of the Poor.

Unostentatious, Self-Sacrificing Women.

The Little Women who Work and Beg for the Poor---Not Afraid of Reporters—A Noble Work Done by Good Women.

A very few years ago a half dozen of French Sisters came to this city and located on Eighth street. They were the self-sacrificing "Little Sisters of the Poor," and their object was to permanently establish a home for the aged poor. Unsuccessful in founding such an institution in the limited locality they secured permanent quarters, at No. 30 Washington street, Allegheny, where they have located a home for the aged and infirm poor of the two cities as well as the county. So unostentatious are they in their department, that but little is known of the good they accomplish. As their rules are unlike those of other religious communities, one of our reporters ventured to stroll in that direction yesterday, uncertain whether the Sisters might not have some objection to one of "those dangerous newspaper people." He was received at the gateway of No. 30 Washington street by a decrepit old man of about seventy-two or seventy-three years, who slowly pointed the way up the brick walk, bounded by a freshly plan ted flower garden, to a two story, brick mansion, unpretentious in its style, where the reporter, in answer to the pull of the bell found himself in the presence of a little neatly dressed in black alpaca habit with cape pointed down the back, neck and wrists, and the large conventual cap or *coiffure*. After stating the object of his mission, the reporter was surprised to be informed that the Little Sisters had no objection to receive visitors and show them through the building, provided such a mission did not interfere with their duties. In less than four minutes the Mother Superioress, who was engaged superintending the postprandial devotions of the aged female poor and infirm (it was just after dinner hour) made her appearance and stated that she could not speak only rather poor English, but would be pleased to give the reporter all the information he desired relative to the workings of the institution. In response to inquiries, the following statement was obtained:

This house is conducted on the same plan as those already established in fifteen cities of the United States, viz: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, Cleveland, Albany, etc. The conditions for admission are to be old, destitute, unable to get a living, and of good moral character. No distinction is made on account of religion or nationality. The sisters have to provide their old people with food and clothing; to nurse and watch them when sick, have no fund for that object, and depend entirely on charity; hence they are obliged to go around collecting. Typewas of the inmates and receive a much larger number of old and infirm people.

The two houses of the Home, one for males and one for females, each with a play ground and garden in front on Washington street, and another in the rear on Allegheny street. There are fifty-four inmates, twenty-eight of them men and twenty-six women, some of whom are employed in the kitchen, sewing, washing, etc., or such general physical infirmity as to render them almost utterly helpless. Others of the men do a little work in the garden, or make some improvements in the way of repairs to the house, floors, etc., but the inmates, while a very few of the women still find sufficient strength to do a small modicum of patching or mending, though none of the few employed appear able to stand the slightest strain for longer than one or two hours each day.

After furnishing the reporter with the fore going facts the mother superioress conducted first through the female department, where were found some of the infirm aged women at work sewing and patching, others unable to leave their beds and others resting themselves after the noonday recreation in the garden. It was noticed that nice or had been taken to put things in order, and the good sisters were evidently neither ashamed nor afraid to show what they were doing in their Home. They displayed that ingenuous spirit in which children are shaken for tact by the diplomatic and wordly wise. The chapel, dormitores or sleeping apartments, refectories, or dining rooms which are separate for the men and women, and the infirmary, one each for the sick men and women were successively visited, and everything found in neat and decent order. Everything was in its place. There was an absence of all signs of luxury, but the furniture was plain, but there was such an air of cozy comfort and balmy cleanliness that more than made up for the ornamental. Every room visited bore evidences of cheerful cleanliness and scrupulous care. The inmates were plainly but comfortably dressed, and as a matter of course would enter the room, the countenances even of the paralytic would light up with a look of grateful recognition as impressive as it was sincere.

After the tour of the male and female departments, the kitchen was visited and found to be in a condition to delight the most critical. The savory odors of the plain fare, cooking at only a safe distance from the range, the bright, well scoured tinware, the snow white dishes, the clean appearance of *le tout de ensemble*, all conspired to produce an agreeable impression of comfort and thoughtfulness. Mother Cecelia informed the reporter she did all the cooking and kitchen work for the large family, comprising, with the sisters, twenty-six persons, and the superioress—certainly a Herculean task, were it not that the cheerful countenance of the sister-cook proved her work to be a labor of love.

Mother Cecelia states that the two houses and large lot cost $41,000, to liquidate which the Little Sisters have nothing to depend on but the charity of the people. As the entire debt is paid off, care being taken to properly provide for the inmates in the meanwhile, the sisters intend building additions to their establishment to accommodate the increase in the number of applicants and the want of accommodation. The assistance of all the charitable is very much needed to help them towards paying the heavy debt they have assumed. Donations of all kinds are thankfully received and acknowledged, and every day these Little Sisters start out to procure alms, clothing or food for their family of fifty-four souls, to be distributed impartially. Their faces inspire the confidence and appeal to the charity of nearly all with whom they come in contact, and seldom do their requests for aid are seldom refused. By their tireless energy in soliciting donations, but the money thus received must immediately be expended. Theirs is an Order of voluntary poverty, and they declared they could not stand stained animal contributions that they receive were given to put the alms received at interest, so that a permanent income other than the generosity of the charitable.

Reporter—Sister, how do you manage to accomplish so much?

Mother Cecelia—By having rules and living by them. *Sleep early and rise early.*

Reporter—But don't you become heart-sick, when after asking alms all day, or for days, the kind-hearted refuse to give donations, or only stated annual